

College Entrance Examination Board

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EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

IN

LATIN AND GREEK

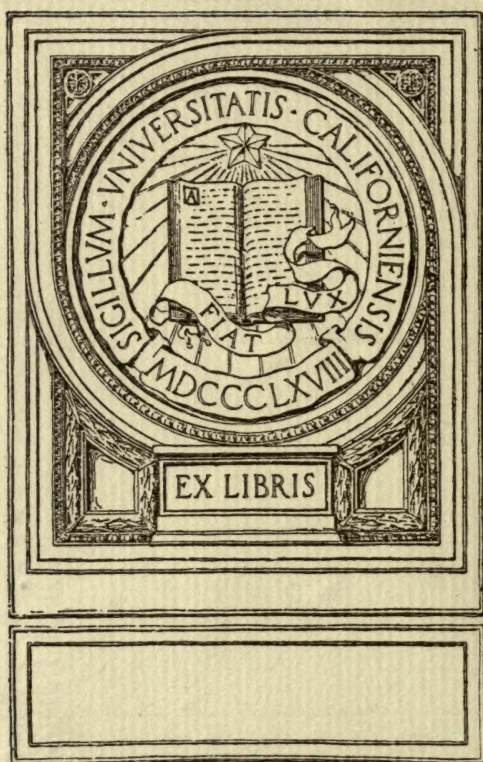
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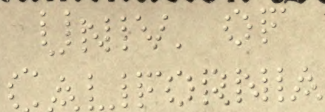








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## PREFACE

While the annual volume of examination questions published by the College Entrance Examination Board has met the needs of many candidates for examination and their teachers, the Board is constantly in receipt of communications asking for the questions set in certain subjects in successive years. In order to meet this demand the Board has prepared pamphlets containing the questions in certain subjects from 1916 to 1920 inclusive. These pamphlets are as follows :

1. Examination questions in Latin and Greek, 1916-1920.
2. Examination questions in English and other modern languages, 1916-1920.
3. Examination questions in mathematics, 1916-1920.
4. Examination questions in history, 1916-1920.
5. Examination questions in the natural sciences and in drawing, 1916-1920.

Quite apart from meeting the needs of candidates for examination and their teachers, these publications ought to have a beneficial influence upon teaching, for the reason that they illustrate in concrete form principles agreed upon by many leading teachers of the subjects represented.

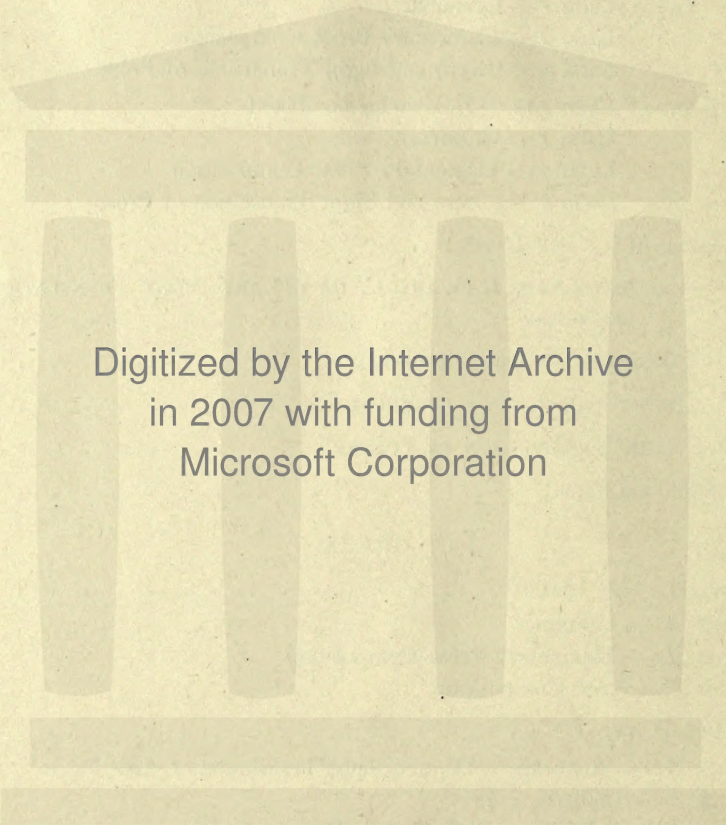




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## **LATIN 1, 2, AND 4**

1916: LATIN 1—GRAMMAR

LATIN 2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

LATIN 4—CICERO AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

1917-1920: LATIN 124—1, 2, AND 4 COMBINED

LATIN 1—GRAMMAR

LATIN 2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

LATIN 4—CICERO AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

## LATIN 1—GRAMMAR

Wednesday

2:00 p.m. One hour

Do not write a translation of the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

Qua re videant ne sit periniquum et non ferendum illorum auctoritatem 1  
 de Cn. Pompei dignitate a vobis comprobata semper esse, vestrum ab illis 2  
 de eodem homine iudicium populi Romani auctoritatem improbari, prae- 3  
 sertim cum iam suo iure populus Romanus in hoc homine suam auctoritatem 4  
 vel contra omnis qui dissentiunt possit defendere, propterea quod isdem istis 5  
 reclamantibus vos unum illum ex omnibus delegistis, quem bello praedonum 6  
 praeponeretis. Hoc si vos temere fecistis et rei publicae parum consu- 7  
 lulistis, recte isti studia vestra suis consiliis regere conantur. Sin autem vos 8  
 plus tum in re publica vidistis, vos iis repugnantibus per vosmet ipsos dig- 9  
 nitatem huic imperio, salutem orbi terrarum attulistis, aliquando isti prin- 10  
 cipes et sibi et ceteris populi Romani universi auctoritati parendum esse 11  
 fateantur.—CICERO, *Pro Lege Manilia*, 63, 64. 12

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used:  
*periniquum* (l. 1), *iudicium* (l. 3), *iis* (l. 9), *ceteris* (l. 11), *auctoritati* (l. 11).
2. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used:  
*videant* (l. 1), *possit* (l. 5), *praeponeretis* (l. 7), *parendum esse* (l. 11).
3. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used:  
*sit* (l. 1), *comprobata esse* (l. 2). Which use of the perfect tense is found  
 in *vidistis* (l. 9)?
4. What is the object of *videant* (l. 1)? What is the subject of *sit* (l. 1)? Why  
 is *auctoritatem parendam* not used, instead of *auctoritati parendum* (l. 11)?
5. Write (a) the genitive singular of *unum* (l. 6), *principes* (l. 10), *sibi* (l. 11);  
 (b) the dative singular of *illorum* (l. 1), *dignitate* (l. 2), *eodem* (l. 3),  
*qui* (l. 5), *terrarum* (l. 10);  
 (c) the ablative singular of *populi* (l. 3), *omnis* (l. 5), *praedonum* (l. 6),  
*repugnantibus* (l. 9);  
 (d) the genitive plural of *vobis* (l. 2), *homine* (l. 3), *reclamantibus* (l. 6),  
*studia* (l. 8);  
 (e) the accusative plural of *iudicium* (l. 3), *iure* (l. 4), *rei* (l. 7).
6. Write (a) the second person singular of *comprobata* (l. 2) in the future  
 indicative passive, of *dissentiunt* (l. 5) in the imperfect subjunc-  
 tive active, of *possit* (l. 5) in the pluperfect subjunctive, of *prae-*  
*poneretis* (l. 7) in the present indicative passive, of *fecistis*  
 (l. 7) in the present imperative active;  
 (b) the third person plural of *sit* (l. 1) in the future indicative, of *con-*  
*sululistis* (l. 7) in the present subjunctive passive, of *vidistis*  
 (l. 9) in the future indicative passive.
7. Write three participles of *conantur* (l. 8), naming each; all the forms of the  
 gerund of *repugnantibus* (l. 9), naming each.
8. Give the principal parts of *defendere* (l. 5), *delegistis* (l. 6), *attulistis* (l. 10).
9. Divide the following words into their syllables, mark the quantity of their  
 penults, and indicate the accent: *praesertim* (l. 3), *defendere* (l. 5), *aliquando*  
 (l. 10).
10. Explain the derivation of *periniquum* (l. 1), *dignitate* (l. 2), *repugnantibus*  
 (l. 9).



## LATIN 2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

Wednesday

9:00 a.m. One hour

Translate into Latin:

1. All of you have read two speeches which were delivered<sup>1</sup> by Cicero at Rome.
2. Although these speeches were not long, they were of such a kind that they moved those who heard them.
3. In one of them he pleaded<sup>2</sup> to save a friend, when the latter was being harmed by the plans of certain more powerful men.
4. In the other he spoke with such eloquence<sup>3</sup> that Pompey, a man of the greatest valor, was sent to Asia as commander.
5. Do you think the desire for praise was the only reason for speaking? By no means. He was accustomed to use his eloquence freely in behalf of his country.

<sup>1</sup> 'deliver,' *habere*.<sup>2</sup> 'plead,' *agere*.<sup>3</sup> 'eloquence,' *eloquentia*.

## LATIN 4—CICERO (MANILIAN LAW AND ARCHIAS) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday

9:00 a.m. Two hours

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

### I

Sit igitur, iudices, sanctum apud vos, humanissimos homines, hoc poetae nomen, quod nulla umquam barbaria violavit. Saxa et solitudines vocī respondent, bestiae saepe immanes cantu flectuntur atque consistunt; nos instituti rebus optimis non poetarum voce moveamur? Homerum Colophonii civem esse dicunt suum, Chii suum vindicant, Salaminii repetunt, 5 Smyrnaei vero suum esse confirmant itaque etiam delubrum eius in oppido dedicaverunt; permulti alii praeterea pugnant inter se atque contendunt. Ergo illi alienum, quia poeta fuit, post mortem etiam expetunt; nos hunc vivum, qui et voluntate et legibus noster est, repudiabimus, praesertim cum omne olim studium atque omne ingenium contulerit Archias ad populi 10 Romani gloriam laudemque celebrandam? Nam et Cimbricas res adulescens attigit et ipsi illi C. Mario, qui durior ad haec studia videbatur, iucundus fuit.—*Pro Archia*, 19.

1. What is the statement that Cicero has made, to which *igitur* (l. 1) refers? What quality is expressed by *humanissimos* in l. 1? How does the word increase the force of Cicero's appeal in this sentence? What phrase later in the passage has about the same meaning as *humanissimos*?
2. Explain the allusion in *Saxa . . . consistunt* (ll. 2, 3).
3. Tell who the following men were, and for what each was famous: Homer (l. 4), C. Marius (l. 12). Explain what is meant by *Cimbricas res* (l. 11).
4. Where was the *oppidum* (l. 6)?
5. What was the dispute referred to in *permulti . . . contendunt* (l. 7)?
6. What three contrasts are made in the sentence beginning with *Ergo* (l. 8)?
7. Explain the meaning of *attigit* (l. 12), *durior ad haec studia* (l. 12).

(SEE NEXT PAGE)



Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

*Pompey's generous treatment of Tigranes*

Cum Armeniorum rege Tigraue grave bellum nuper ipsi diuturnumque gessimus, cum ille iniuriis in socios nostros inferendis bello prope nos lacessisset. Hic et ipse per se vehemens fuit et acerrimum hostem huius imperi Mithridatem pulsum Ponto opibus suis regnoque defendit, et a L. Lucullo, summo viro atque imperatore, repulsus tamen cum reliquis suis copiis in pristina mente mansit. Hunc Cn. Pompeius, cum in suis castris supplicem abiectum vidisset, erexit atque insigne regium, quod ille de suo capite abiecerat, reposuit et certis rebus imperatis regnare iussit, nec minus et sibi et huic imperio gloriosum putavit constitutum a se regem quam constrictum<sup>1</sup> videri. Tigranes igitur, qui et ipse hostis fuit populi Romani et acerrimum hostem in regnum recepit, qui conflixit, qui signa contulit, qui de imperio paene certavit, regnat hodie et amicitiae nomen ac societatis, quod armis violarat, id precibus<sup>2</sup> est consecutus.

Cicero, *Pro Sestio*, 58, 59.

<sup>1</sup> *constrictum*, from *constringere*, 'to hold in check.' <sup>2</sup> *precibus*, 'entreaties.'

## LATIN 1, 2, AND 4 COMBINED

Wednesday

9 a.m. Three hours

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

## I

1. Difficile est dictu, Quirites, quanto in odio simus apud exterarum nationes propter eorum quos ad eas per hos annos cum imperio misimus libidines et iniurias. Urbes iam locupletes et copiosae requiruntur, quibus causa belli propter diripiendi cupiditatem inferatur. Libenter haec coram cum Q. Catulo et Q. Hortensio, summis et clarissimis viris, disputarem; noverunt enim sociorum vulnera, vident eorum calamitates, querimonias audiunt. Pro sociis vos contra hostis exercitum mittere putatis an hostium simulatione contra socios atque amicos? Quae civitas est in Asia quae non modo imperatoris aut legati sed unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus capere possit?—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 65, 66. 5 10

- a) What *virtus imperatoria* of Pompey is Cicero thinking of in this passage?
- b) What objections to the appointment of Pompey had been urged by Catulus and Hortensius? How does Cicero meet these objections?
- c) Explain the point of the distinction made in the last sentence of this passage between *imperatoris aut legati* and *tribuni militum*.
- d) What is meant by *Asia* (l. 8)?
- e) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *quibus* (l. 3), *diripiendi* (l. 4), *vos* (l. 7).
- f) Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *simus* (l. 1), *inferatur* (l. 4), *disputarem* (l. 5).
- g) Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *inferatur* (l. 4), *disputarem* (l. 5), *mittere* (l. 7).
- h) Write the principal parts of *requiruntur* (l. 3), *diripiendi* (l. 4), and name each part.
- i) Compare *difficile* (l. 1) in the gender, number, and case in which it is found here.

2. Trahimur omnes studio laudis et optimus quisque maxime gloria ducitur. Decimus quidem Brutus, summus vir et imperator, Acci, amicissimi sui, carminibus templorum ac monumentorum aditus exornavit suorum. Iam vero ille qui cum Aetolis Ennio comite bellavit Fulvius non dubitavit Martis manubias Musis consecrare. Quare, in qua urbe imperatores prope armati poetarum nomen et Musarum delubra coluerunt, in ea non debent togati iudices a Musarum honore et a poetarum salute abhorrere.—*Pro Archia*, 26, 27. 5

(SEE NEXT PAGE)



- a) Explain briefly Cicero's argument in this passage.
- b) Who was Ennius? For what was he famous?
- c) What two contrasts are made in the sentence beginning with *Quare* (l. 5)?
- d) What is meant by the chiasitic order of words? Point out an instance in the sentence beginning with *Quare* (l. 5).
- e) Write (a) the nominative singular of *studio* (l. 1), *laudis* (l. 1), *comite* (l. 4), *iudices* (l. 7);  
 (b) the genitive plural of *omnes* (l. 1), *aditus* (l. 3);  
 (c) the accusative plural of *vir* (l. 2), *nomen* (l. 6).
- f) Write the second personal singular of *trahimur* (l. 1) in the pluperfect subjunctive active, of *dubitavit* (l. 4) in the future indicative active, of *coluerunt* (l. 6) in the present subjunctive passive, of *debent* (l. 6) in the future perfect indicative active.

### 3. Translate into Latin:

Cicero thought that no one who did not seek eternal praise would do great things for his country. And so the great orator praises literature, since through it alone we gain this reward of our labors. For no one would now know who Achilles was, if Homer had not written about him.

## II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

*Cicero indignantly denies the truth of Antony's charges.*

Tuus videlicet salutaris<sup>1</sup> consulatus, perniciosus meus. Adeone<sup>2</sup> pudorem perdidisti ut hoc in eo templo dicere ausus sis in quo ego senatum illum, qui quondam orbi terrarum praesidebat, consulebam, tu homines perditissimos cum gladiis conlocavisti? At etiam ausus es—quid autem est quod tu non audeas?—clivum<sup>3</sup> Capitolinum dicere me consule plenum servorum armatorum fuisse. Ut illa, credo, nefaria senatus consulta fierent, vim adferebam senatui. O miser, qui apud talis viros tam impudenter loquare! Quis enim eques Romanus, quis praeter te adulescens nobilis, quis ullius ordinis, qui se civem esse meminisset, cum senatus in hoc templo esset, in clivo Capitolino non fuit? Etenim cum homines nefarii de patriae parricidio<sup>4</sup> confiterentur se urbem inflammare, civis trucidare, vastare Italiam, delere rem publicam consensisse, quis esset qui ad salutem communem defendendam non excitaretur, praesertim cum senatus populusque Romanus haberet ducem, qualis si qui nunc esset, tibi idem quod illis accidit contigisset?—CICERO, *Philippica* ii. 15, 16, 17.

<sup>1</sup> *salutaris*, adjective. <sup>2</sup> *adeo*, 'so completely.' <sup>3</sup> *clivum Capitolinum*, 'the ascent to the Capitol.' <sup>4</sup> *parricidio*, 'destruction.'

## LATIN I—GRAMMAR

Wednesday

9 a.m. One hour

Do not write a translation of the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

Interim satis longo intervallo, cum esset cum M. Lucullo in Siciliam profectus et cum ex ea provincia cum eodem Lucullo decederet, venit Heracliam. Quae cum esset civitas aequissimo iure ac foedere, ascribi se in eam civitatem voluit, idque, cum ipse per se dignus putaretur, tum auctoritate et gratia Luculli ab Heracliensibus impetravit. Data est civitas Silvani lege et Carbonis: SI QUI FOEDERATIS CIVITATIBUS ASCRIPTI FUISSENT; SI TUM, CUM LEX FEREBATUR, IN ITALIA DOMICILIUM HABUISSENT; ET SI SEXAGINTA DIEBUS APUD PRAETOREM ESSENT PROFESSI. Cum hic domicilium Romae multos iam annos haberet, professus est apud praetorem Q. Metellum familiarissimum suum. Si nihil aliud nisi de civitate ac lege dicimus, nihil dico amplius; causa dicta est. Quid enim horum infirmari, Gratti, potest? Heracliae esse tu eum ascriptum negabis? Adest vir summa auctoritate et religione et fide, M. Lucullus; qui se non opinari sed scire, non audivisse sed vidisse, non interfuisse sed egisse dicit.—CICERO, *Pro Archia*, 6, 7, 8.

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *Heracliam* (l. 2), *iure* (l. 3), *auctoritate* (l. 4), *diebus* (l. 7), *Romae* (l. 8), *annos* (l. 9).
2. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *esset* (l. 3), *ferebatur* (l. 7), *habuissent* (l. 7), *dicimus* (l. 10).
3. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *esset profectus* (ll. 1-2), *habuissent* (l. 7), *egisse* (l. 14).
4. Write (a) the genitive singular of *ipse* (l. 4), *quid* (l. 11), *religione* (l. 12); (b) the dative singular of *aliud* (l. 10), *horum* (l. 11), *fide* (l. 13); (c) the accusative singular of *intervallo* (l. 1), *tu* (l. 12); (d) the genitive plural of *diebus* (l. 7), *annos* (l. 9); (e) the accusative plural of *iure* (l. 3), *domicilium* (l. 7), *vir* (l. 12).
5. Write (a) the third person singular of *profectus* (ll. 1-2) in the imperfect subjunctive, of *ascribi* (l. 3) in the future perfect indicative active, of *egisse* (l. 14) in the future indicative active; (b) the first person plural of *decederet* (l. 2) in the pluperfect subjunctive active, of *voluit* (l. 4) in the present subjunctive, of *vidisse* (l. 13) in the imperfect indicative passive.
6. Define the following kinds of verbs: (a) deponent, (b) semi-deponent, (c) inceptive or inchoative, (d) frequentative or intensive. Give an example of each kind.
7. Form from the verb *audivisse* (l. 13) a Latin noun denoting the agent. Explain the derivation of *civitas* (l. 5).
8. Divide the following words into their syllables, mark the quantity of their penults, and indicate the accent: *intervallo* (l. 1), *decederet* (l. 2), *ascribi* (l. 3).
9. Compare *multos* (l. 8) in the gender, number, and case in which it is found here. Compare the adverb formed from *dignus* (l. 4).



## LATIN 2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

Wednesday

9 a.m. One hour

Translate into Latin:

If some one should ask you why you have read<sup>1</sup> the speech for Archias, what would you say? It is thought that Cicero easily persuaded the jury to believe that Archias was a Roman citizen. Do not, therefore, say that this speech ought to be read on account of the trial itself. But Cicero thought that no one who did not seek eternal praise would do great things for his country. And so the great orator praises literature, since through it alone we gain this reward of our labors. For no one would now know who Achilles was, if Homer had not written about him.

<sup>1</sup> 'read,' *legere*.

## LATIN 4—CICERO (MANILIAN LAW AND ARCHIAS) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday

9 a.m. Two hours

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

### I

1. Difficile est dictu, Quirites, quanto in odio simus apud exterarum nationes propter eorum quos ad eas per hos annos cum imperio misimus libidines et iniurias. Urbes iam locupletes et copiosae requiruntur, quibus causa belli propter diripiendi cupiditatem inferatur. Libenter haec coram cum Q. Catulo et Q. Hortensio, summis et clarissimis viris, disputarem; noverunt enim sociorum vulnera, vident eorum calamitates, querimonias audiunt. Pro sociis vos contra hostis exercitum mittere putatis an hostium simulatione contra socios atque amicos? Quae civitas est in Asia quae non modo imperatoris aut legati sed unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus capere possit?—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 65, 66. 5  
10

- a) What *virtus imperatoria* of Pompey is Cicero thinking of in this passage?
- b) What objections to the appointment of Pompey had been urged by Catulus and Hortensius? How does Cicero meet these objections?
- c) Explain the point of the distinction made in the last sentence of this passage between *imperatoris aut legati* and *tribuni militum*.
- d) What is meant by *Asia* (l. 8)?

2. Trahimur omnes studio laudis et optimus quisque maxime gloria ducitur. Decimus quidem Brutus, summus vir et imperator, Acci, amicissimi sui, carminibus templorum ac monumentorum aditus exornavit suorum. Iam vero ille qui cum Aetolis Ennio comite bellavit Fulvius non dubitavit Martis manubias Musis consecrare. Quare, in qua urbe imperatores prope armati poetarum nomen et Musarum delubra coluerunt, in ea non debent togati iudices a Musarum honore et a poetarum salute abhorрere.—*Pro Archia*, 26, 27. 5

- a) Explain briefly Cicero's argument in this passage.
- b) Who was Ennius? For what was he famous?
- c) What two contrasts are made in the sentence beginning with *Quare* (l. 5)?
- d) What is meant by the chiasmic order of words? Point out an instance in the sentence beginning with *Quare* (l. 5).

(SEE NEXT PAGE)



Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

*Cicero indignantly denies the truth of Antony's charges.*

Tuus videlicet salutaris<sup>1</sup> consulatus, perniciosus meus. Adeone<sup>2</sup> pudorem perdidisti ut hoc in eo templo dicere ausus sis in quo ego senatum illum, qui quondam orbi terrarum praesidebat, consulebam, tu homines perditissimos cum gladiis conlocavisti? At etiam ausus es—quid autem est quod tu non audeas?—clivum<sup>3</sup> Capitolinum dicere me consule plenum servorum armatorum fuisse. Ut illa, credo, nefaria senatus consulta fierent, vim adferebam senatui. O miser, qui apud talis viros tam impudenter loquare! Quis enim eques Romanus, quis praeter te adulescens nobilis, quis ullius ordinis, qui se civem esse meminisset, cum senatus in hoc templo esset, in clivo Capitolino non fuit? Etenim cum homines nefarii de patriae parricidio<sup>4</sup> confiterentur se urbem inflammare, civis trucidare, vastare Italiam, delere rem publicam consensisse, quis esset qui ad salutem communem defendendam non excitaretur, praesertim cum senatus populusque Romanus haberet ducem, qualis si qui nunc esset, tibi idem quod illis accidit contigisset?—CICERO, *Philippica* ii. 15, 16, 17.

<sup>1</sup>salutaris, adjective. <sup>2</sup>adeo, 'so completely.' <sup>3</sup>clivum Capitolinum, 'the ascent to the Capitol.' <sup>4</sup>parricidio, 'destruction.'

## LATIN 1, 2, AND 4 COMBINED

Wednesday, June 19

9 a.m. Three hours

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to IV to deal with it satisfactorily.

## I

Quo igitur animo esse existimatis aut eos qui vectigalia nobis pensitant 1  
 aut eos qui exercent atque exigunt, cum duo reges cum maximis copiis propter 2  
 adsint, cum una excursio equitatus perbreui tempore totius anni vectigal 3  
 auferre possit, cum publicani familias maximas quas in saltibus habent, quas 4  
 in agris, quas in portubus atque custodiis, magno periculo se habere arbitren- 5  
 tur? Putatisne vos illis rebus frui posse nisi eos qui vobis fructui sunt con- 6  
 servaritis non solum, ut ante dixi, calamitate sed etiam calamitatis formidine 7  
 liberatos?—CICERO, *Pro Lege Manilia*, 16. 8

1. Describe the method of collecting the *vectigalia* of the province of Asia; and explain in this connection why *familiae* were kept *in saltibus*, *in agris*, and *in portubus atque custodiis*.
2. Who were the *duo reges* (line 2)?
3. What three reasons, in addition to the one he is discussing in this passage, does Cicero give for a vigorous conduct of the war?
4. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *animo* (l. 1), *rebus* (l. 6), *fructui* (l. 6).
5. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *exigunt* (l. 2), *adsint* (l. 3), *posse* (l. 6).
6. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *adsint* (l. 3), *posse* (l. 6), *conservaritis* (l. 6).
7. Write (a) the genitive singular of *una* (l. 3), *excursio* (l. 3);  
 (b) the dative singular of *equitatus* (l. 3), *totius* (l. 3);  
 (c) the ablative singular of *vectigal* (l. 3), *agris* (l. 5);  
 (d) the genitive plural of *nobis* (l. 1), *reges* (l. 2).
8. Write (a) the second person singular of *auferre* (l. 4) in the perfect indicative active, of *liberatos* (l. 8) in the present imperative active;  
 (b) the third person plural of *exercent* (l. 2) in the future indicative passive, of *posse* (l. 6) in the imperfect subjunctive;  
 (c) all the infinitives of *arbitrentur* (l. 5), naming each.
9. Explain the derivation of *excursio* (l. 3).
10. Divide the following words into their syllables, mark the quantity of their penults, and indicate the accent: *totius* (l. 3), *arbitrentur* (l. 5), *fructui* (l. 6).



Itaque, credo, si civis Romanus Archias legibus non esset, ut ab aliquo imperatore civitate donaretur perficere non potuit. Sulla cum Hispanos et Gallos donaret, credo, hunc petentem repudiasset; quem nos in contione vidimus, cum ei libellum malus poeta de populo subiecisset, quod epigramma in eum fecisset tantum modo alternis versibus longiusculis, statim ex iis rebus quas tum vendebat iubere ei praemium tribui, sed ea condicione, ne quid postea scriberet. Qui sedulitatem mali poetae duxerit aliquo tamen praemio dignam, huius ingenium et virtutem in scribendo et copiam non expetisset?

*Pro Archia, 25.*

1. What tone does *credo* give to the first two sentences?
2. What is the point of *tantum modo alternis versibus longiusculis*?
3. To what action of Sulla does *iis rebus quas tum vendebat* refer?
4. Express the meaning of *tamen* (l. 7) more fully, in your own words. To what word of the sentence is *tamen* opposed?

### III

**Translate into Latin:**

What old war can be mentioned that is like this war in greatness? Our own country is so far away that at first we did not see what we ought to do. Now we are preparing those things which are useful for war, and sending many thousand soldiers to help our allies.

### IV

**Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.**

*The results of Pompey's campaigns against the pirates and Mithridates.*

Ego vero sic intellego, patres conscripti, nos hoc tempore in provinciis decernendis<sup>1</sup> perpetuae pacis habere oportere rationem. Nam quis non hoc sentit, omnia alia esse nobis vacua ab omni periculo atque etiam suspicione belli? Iam diu mare videmus illud immensum, cuius fervore<sup>2</sup> non solum maritimi cursus sed urbes etiam et viae militares iam tenebantur, virtute Cn. Pompei sic a populo Romano ab Oceano usque ad ultimum Pontum tamquam unum aliquem portum tutum et clausum teneri; nationes eas, quae numero hominum ac multitudine ipsa poterant in provincias nostras redundare, ita ab eodem esse partim recisas,<sup>3</sup> partim repressas, ut Asia, quae imperium antea nostrum terminabat, nunc tribus novis provinciis ipsa cingatur. Possum de omni regione, de omni genere hostium dicere: nulla gens est quae non aut ita sublata sit ut vix exstet, aut ita domita<sup>4</sup> ut quiescat, aut ita pacata ut victoria nostra imperioque laetetur.—CICERO, *De Provinciis Consularibus*, 30, 31.

<sup>1</sup> *decernendis*. Cicero is discussing the assignment of provinces to governors. <sup>2</sup> *fervore*, 'violence.' It refers to the pirates. <sup>3</sup> *recisas*, literally 'cut back.' <sup>4</sup> *domita*, from *domo*, 'tame.'

## LATIN I—GRAMMAR

Wednesday, June 19

9 a.m. One hour

Do not write a translation of the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

Quo igitur animo esse existimatis aut eos qui vectigalia nobis pensitant 1  
 aut eos qui exercent atque exigunt, cum duo reges cum maximis copiis propter 2  
 adsint, cum una excursio equitatus perbreui tempore totius anni vectigal 3  
 auferre possit, cum publicani familias maximas quas in saltibus habent, quas 4  
 in agris, quas in portubus atque custodiis, magno periculo se habere arbitren- 5  
 tur? Putatisne vos illis rebus frui posse nisi eos qui vobis fructui sunt con- 6  
 servaritis non solum, ut ante dixi, calamitate sed etiam calamitatis formidine 7  
 liberatos?—CICERO, *Pro Lege Manilia*, 16. 8

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used:  
*animo* (line 1), *eos* (l. 1), *rebus* (l. 6), *fructui* (l. 6), *formidine* (l. 7).
2. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used:  
*exigunt* (l. 2), *adsint* (l. 3), *posse* (l. 6), *conservaritis* (l. 6).
3. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used:  
*adsint* (l. 3), *posse* (l. 6), *conservaritis* (l. 6).
4. Write (a) the genitive singular of *una* (l. 3), *excursio* (l. 3);  
 (b) the dative singular of *quo* (l. 1), *equitatus* (l. 3), *totius* (l. 3);  
 (c) the ablative singular of *vectigal* (l. 3), *agris* (l. 5), *rebus* (l. 6);  
 (d) the genitive plural of *nobis* (l. 1), *reges* (l. 2), *copiis* (l. 2);  
 (e) the accusative plural of *animo* (l. 1), *tempore* (l. 3), *fructui* (l. 6);  
 (f) the ablative of *duo* (l. 2) in all genders, the dative of *se* (l. 5), the  
 nominative singular of *formidine* (l. 7).
5. Write the comparative of *magno* (l. 5), in the same gender, number, and case.
6. Write (a) the second person singular of *auferre* (l. 4) in the perfect indicative  
 active, of *frui* (l. 6) in the imperfect subjunctive, of *liberatos* (l. 8)  
 in the present imperative active;  
 (b) the third person plural of *exercent* (l. 2) in the future indicative  
 passive, of *exigunt* (l. 2) in the pluperfect subjunctive passive, of  
*posse* (l. 6) in the imperfect subjunctive;  
 (c) all the participles and infinitives of *arbitrentur* (l. 5), naming each.
7. In what other way can *portubus* (l. 5) be spelled? Explain the spelling of  
*conservaritis* (l. 6).
8. Explain the derivation of *excursio* (l. 3), *perbreui* (l. 3).
9. Divide the following words into their syllables, mark the quantity of their  
 penults, and indicate the accent: *totius* (l. 3), *arbitrentur* (l. 5), *fructui* (l. 6).



## LATIN 2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

Wednesday, June 19

9 a.m. One hour

Translate into Latin:

What old war can be mentioned that is like this war in greatness? The forces of many nations have been fighting for three years now on land and sea. Our country is so far away that at first we did not see what we ought to do. After our own citizens had been killed, there were those who urged us to undertake war. In a short time we understood that we could not accept any terms<sup>1</sup> from the foe. Now we are preparing those things which are useful for war, and sending many thousand soldiers to help our allies.

<sup>1</sup> 'terms,' *condicio*.

# LATIN 4—CICERO (MANILIAN LAW AND ARCHIAS) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday, June 19

9 a.m. Two hours

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

## I

1. Quo igitur animo esse existimatis aut eos qui vectigalia nobis pensitant aut eos qui exercent atque exigunt, cum duo reges cum maximis copiis propter adsint, cum una excursio equitatus perbreui tempore totius anni vectigal auferre possit, cum publicani familias maximas quas in saltibus habent, quas in agris, quas in portubus atque custodiis, magno periculo se habere arbitrentur? Putatisne vos illis rebus frui posse nisi eos qui vobis fructui sunt conservaveritis non solum, ut ante dixi, calamitate sed etiam calamitatis formidine liberatos?—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 16. 5

- a) Describe the method of collecting the *vectigalia* of the province of Asia; and explain in this connection why *familiae* were kept *in saltibus*, *in agris*, and *in portubus atque custodiis*.
- b) Who were the *duo reges* (line 2)?
- c) What three reasons, in addition to the one he is discussing in this passage, does Cicero give for a vigorous conduct of the war?

2. Itaque, credo, si civis Romanus Archias legibus non esset, ut ab aliquo imperatore civitate donaretur perficere non potuit. Sulla cum Hispanos et Gallos donaret, credo, hunc petentem repudiasset; quem nos in contione vidimus, cum ei libellum malus poeta de populo subiecisset, quod epigramma in eum fecisset tantum modo alternis versibus longiusculis, statim ex iis rebus quas tum vendebat iubere ei praemium tribui, sed ea condicione, ne quid postea scriberet. Qui sedulitatem mali poetae duxerit aliquo tamen praemio dignam, huius ingenium et virtutem in scribendo et copiam non expetisset? 5  
*Pro Archia*, 25.

- a) What tone does *credo* give to the first two sentences?
- b) What is the point of *tantum modo alternis versibus longiusculis*?
- c) To what action of Sulla does *iis rebus quas tum vendebat* refer?
- d) Express the meaning of *tamen* (line 7) more fully, in your own words. To what word of the sentence is *tamen* opposed?



Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

*The results of Pompey's campaigns against the pirates and Mithridates.*

Ego vero sic intellego, patres conscripti, nos hoc tempore in provinciis decernendis<sup>1</sup> perpetuae pacis habere oportere rationem. Nam quis non hoc sentit, omnia alia esse nobis vacua ab omni periculo atque etiam suspicione belli? Iam diu mare videmus illud immensum, cuius fervore<sup>2</sup> non solum maritimi cursus sed urbes etiam et viae militares iam tenebantur, virtute Cn. Pompei sic a populo Romano ab Oceano usque ad ultimum Pontum tamquam unum aliquem portum tutum et clausum teneri; nationes eas, quae numero hominum ac multitudine ipsa poterant in provincias nostras redundare, ita ab eodem esse partim recisas,<sup>3</sup> partim repressas, ut Asia, quae imperium antea nostrum terminabat, nunc tribus novis provinciis ipsa cingatur. Possum de omni regione, de omni genere hostium dicere: nulla gens est quae non aut ita sublata sit ut vix exstet, aut ita domita<sup>4</sup> ut quiescat, aut ita pacata ut victoria nostra imperioque laetetur.

CICERO, *De Provinciis Consularibus*, 30, 31.

<sup>1</sup> *decernendis*. Cicero is discussing the assignment of provinces to governors. <sup>2</sup> *fervore*, 'violence.' It refers to the pirates. <sup>3</sup> *recisas*, literally 'cut back.' <sup>4</sup> *domita*, from *domo*, 'tame.'

## LATIN 1, 2, AND 4 COMBINED

Wednesday, June 18

9 a.m. Three hours

[For the separate question papers in Latin 1, Latin 2, and Latin 4 see pages 3 and 4.]

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to IV to deal with it satisfactorily.

## I

Hic miramur hunc hominem tantum excellere ceteris, cuius legiones sic in 1  
Asiam pervenerint ut non modo manus tanti exercitus sed ne vestigium qui- 2  
dem cuiquam pacato nocuisse dicatur? Iam vero quem ad modum milites 3  
hibernent cotidie sermones ac litterae perferuntur; non modo ut sumptum 4  
faciat in militem nemini vis adfertur, sed ne cupienti quidem cuiquam permitti- 5  
tur. Hiemis enim, non avaritiae perfugium maiores nostri in sociorum atque 6  
amicorum tectis esse voluerunt.—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 39. 7

1. What qualification of an *imperator* is Cicero discussing here?
2. To whom does *hunc hominem* (line 1) refer? How did it happen that there were in Asia forces under his command? In what part of Asia were they?
3. Explain what is meant by *non modo manus, sed ne vestigium quidem* (l. 2).
4. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *ceteris* (l. 1), *cuiquam* (l. 3), *perfugium* (l. 6).
5. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *pervenerint* (l. 2), *dicatur* (l. 3), *hibernent* (l. 4), *faciat* (l. 5).
6. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *nocuisse* (l. 3), *faciat* (l. 5).
7. Write (a) the dative singular of *hunc* (l. 1), *sermones* (l. 4), *sumptum* (l. 4);  
(b) the ablative singular of *manus* (l. 2), *vis* (l. 5), *hiemis* (l. 6);  
(c) the genitive plural of *legiones* (l. 1), *cupienti* (l. 5), *maiores* (l. 6).
8. Write (a) the second person plural of *faciat* (l. 5) in the present imperative active, of *adfertur* (l. 5) in the perfect indicative active, of *cupienti* (l. 5) in the imperfect subjunctive active, of *voluerunt* (l. 7) in the present indicative;  
(b) all the infinitives of *miramur* (l. 1), naming each.
9. Divide the following words into their syllables, mark the quantity of the penults, and indicate the accent: *pervenerint* (l. 2), *voluerunt* (l. 7).
10. What English adjective is derived from the present participle of *excellere* (l. 1)? What change takes place in the spelling of *faciat* (l. 5) when it is combined with a prepositional prefix?

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)



## II

Census nostros requiris. Scilicet; est enim obscurum proximis censoribus hunc cum clarissimo imperatore L. Lucullo apud exercitum fuisse, superioribus cum eodem quaestore fuisse in Asia, primis, Iulio et Crasso, nullam populi partem esse censam. Sed quoniam census non ius civitatis confirmat ac tantum modo indicat eum qui sit census ita se iam tum gessisse pro cive, iis temporibus quem tu criminaris ne ipsius quidem iudicio in civium Romanorum iure esse versatum, testamentum saepe fecit nostris legibus.—*Pro Archia*, 11. 5

1. What, evidently, was the argument of the prosecution regarding the *census* (l. 1)? What is the point of Cicero's reply to this argument in the second sentence above? How does *testamentum saepe fecit nostris legibus* (l. 7) support the claim of Archias?
2. What tone does *scilicet* (l. 1) give here?
3. From what event is Cicero reckoning when he says *primis* (l. 3)?

## III

## Translate into Latin:

At the time when Cicero spoke in behalf of the bill of Manilius there were those at Rome who thought that not all the Roman armies should be intrusted to one man. Nevertheless Pompey carried on the war against Mithridates so successfully that within a short time the latter fled from his kingdom.

## IV

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

*The thoroughness of Caesar's conquest of Gaul.*

Bellum Gallicum, patres conscripti, C. Caesare imperatore gestum est, antea tantum modo repulsum. Ipse ille C. Marius influentis in Italiam Gallorum maximas copias repressit, non ipse ad eorum urbis sedisque penetravit. Modo ille meorum laborum, periculorum, consiliorum socius, C. Pomptinus, fortissimus vir, ortum repente bellum Allobrogum atque hac scelerata coniuratione excitatum proeliis fregit eosque domuit<sup>1</sup> qui lacescierant, sed ea victoria contentus re publica metu liberata quievit.<sup>2</sup> C. Caesaris longe aliam video fuisse rationem; non enim sibi solum cum iis quos iam armatos contra populum Romanum videbat bellandum esse duxit, sed totam Galliam in nostram dicionem<sup>3</sup> esse redigendam. Itaque cum acerrimis nationibus et maximis Germanorum et Helvetiorum proeliis felicissime decertavit; ceteras domuit, imperio populi Romani parere adsuefecit,<sup>4</sup> et quas regiones quasque gentis nullae nobis antea litterae, nulla vox, nulla fama notas fecerat, eas noster imperator nosterque exercitus et populi Romani arma peragrarunt.<sup>5</sup>—CICERO, *De Provinciis Consularibus*, 32, 33.

<sup>1</sup> domuit, from domo, 'subdue.'    <sup>2</sup> quievit, from quiesco, 'rest.'    <sup>3</sup> dicionem, equivalent to imperium.    <sup>4</sup> adsuefecit, from adsuefacio, 'accustom.'    <sup>5</sup> peragrarunt, from peragro, 'travel through.'

## LATIN 1—GRAMMAR

Wednesday, June 18

9 a.m. One hour

[For the paper on which Latin 1, 2, and 4 are combined see page 1.]

Do not write a translation of the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

Hic miramur hunc hominem tantum excellere ceteris, cuius legiones sic in 1  
 Asiam pervenerint ut non modo manus tanti exercitus sed ne vestigium qui- 2  
 dem cuiquam pacato nocuisse dicatur? Iam vero quem ad modum milites 3  
 hibernent cotidie sermones ac litterae perferuntur; non modo ut sumptum 4  
 faciat in militem nemini vis adfertur, sed ne cupienti quidem cuiquam permit- 5  
 titur. Hiemis enim, non avaritiae perfugium maiores nostri in sociorum atque 6  
 amicorum tectis esse voluerunt.—CICERO, *Pro Lege Manilia*, 39. 7

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used:  
*ceteris* (line 1), *cuiquam* (l. 3), *perfugium* (l. 6).
2. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used:  
*pervenerint* (l. 2), *dicatur* (l. 3), *hibernent* (l. 4), *faciat* (l. 5).
3. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used:  
*nocuisse* (l. 3), *faciat* (l. 5).
4. What difference is there in the force of the case in *hiemis* and *avaritiae* (l. 6)?
5. Write (a) the dative singular of *hunc* (l. 1), *sermones* (l. 4), *sumptum* (l. 4);  
 (b) the ablative singular of *manus* (l. 2), *vis* (l. 5), *hiemis* (l. 6);  
 (c) the genitive plural of *legiones* (l. 1), *cupienti* (l. 5), *maiores* (l. 6).
6. Decline *nemini* (l. 5), *cuiquam* (l. 5).
7. Write (a) the third person singular of *pervenerint* (l. 2) in the present subjunctive active, of *nocuisse* (l. 3) in the future indicative active, of *dicatur* (l. 3) in the future indicative passive, of *esse* (l. 7) in the future perfect indicative;  
 (b) the second person plural of *faciat* (l. 5) in the present imperative active, of *adfertur* (l. 5) in the perfect indicative active, of *cupienti* (l. 5) in the imperfect subjunctive active, of *voluerunt* (l. 7) in the present indicative;  
 (c) all the participles and infinitives of *miramur* (l. 1), naming each.
8. Divide the following words into their syllables, mark the quantity of their penults, and indicate the accent: *pervenerint* (l. 2), *hibernent* (l. 4), *voluerunt* (l. 7).
9. What English adjective is derived from the present participle of *excellere* (l. 1)? From what Latin noun is *pacato* (l. 3) derived? What Latin adjective is derived from *cotidie* (l. 4)? What change takes place in the spelling of *faciat* (l. 5) when it is combined with a prepositional prefix?



**LATIN 2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION****Wednesday, June 18****9 a.m. One hour****[For the paper on which Latin 1, 2, and 4 are combined see page 1.]****Translate into Latin:**

At the time when Cicero spoke in behalf of the bill of Manilius there were those at Rome who thought that not all the Roman armies should be intrusted to one man. For this reason he had considered with the greatest care what words he should use. He said that Pompey's knowledge of military affairs was very great, that as a boy he had been a soldier in his father's army, and that as a youth he had himself been in command of large forces. Pompey carried on the war against Mithridates so successfully that within a short time the latter fled from his kingdom.

# LATIN 4—CICERO (MANILIAN LAW AND ARCHIAS) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday, June 18

9 a.m. Two hours

[For the paper on which Latin 1, 2, and 4 are combined see page 1.]

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

## I

1. Hic miramur hunc hominem tantum excellere ceteris, cuius legiones sic in Asiam pervenerint ut non modo manus tanti exercitus sed ne vestigium quidem cuiquam pacato nocuisse dicatur? Iam vero quem ad modum milites hibernent cotidie sermones ac litterae perferuntur; non modo ut sumptum faciat in militem nemini vis adfertur, sed ne cupienti quidem cuiquam permittitur. Hiemis enim, non avaritiae perfugium maiores nostri in sociorum atque amicorum tectis esse voluerunt.—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 39. 5

- a) What qualification of an *imperator* is Cicero discussing here?
- b) To whom does *hunc hominem* (line 1) refer? How did it happen that there were in Asia forces under his command? In what part of Asia were they?
- c) Explain what is meant by *non modo manus, sed ne vestigium quidem* (l. 2).

2. Census nostros requiris. Scilicet; est enim obscurum proximis censoribus hunc cum clarissimo imperatore L. Lucullo apud exercitum fuisse, superioribus cum eodem quaestore fuisse in Asia, primis, Iulio et Crasso, nullam populi partem esse censam. Sed quoniam census non ius civitatis confirmat ac tantum modo indicat eum qui sit census ita se iam tum gessisse pro cive, iis temporibus quem tu criminari ne ipsius quidem iudicio in civium Romanorum iure esse versatum, testamentum saepe fecit nostris legibus.—*Pro Archia*, 11. 5

- a) What, evidently, was the argument of the prosecution regarding the *census* (l. 1)? What is the point of Cicero's reply to this argument in the second sentence above? How does *testamentum saepe fecit nostris legibus* (l. 7) support the claim of Archias?
- b) What tone does *scilicet* (l. 1) give here?
- c) From what event is Cicero reckoning when he says *primis* (l. 3)?



Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

*The thoroughness of Caesar's conquest of Gaul.*

Bellum Gallicum, patres conscripti, C. Caesare imperatore gestum est, antea tantum modo repulsum. Ipse ille C. Marius influentis in Italiam Gallorum maximas copias repressit, non ipse ad eorum urbis sedisque penetravit. Modo ille meorum laborum, periculorum, consiliorum socius, C. Pomptinus, fortissimus vir, ortum repente bellum Allobrogum atque hac scelerata coniuratione excitatum proeliis fregit eosque domuit<sup>1</sup> qui lacessierant, sed ea victoria contentus re publica metu liberata quievit.<sup>2</sup> C. Caesaris longe aliam video fuisse rationem; non enim sibi solum cum iis quos iam armatos contra populum Romanum videbat bellandum esse duxit, sed totam Galliam in nostram dicionem<sup>3</sup> esse redigendam. Itaque cum acerrimis nationibus et maximis Germanorum et Helvetiorum proeliis felicissime decertavit; ceteras domuit, imperio populi Romani parere adsuefecit,<sup>4</sup> et quas regiones quasque gentis nullae nobis antea litterae, nulla vox, nulla fama notas fecerat, eas noster imperator nosterque exercitus et populi Romani arma peragrarunt.<sup>5</sup>—CICERO, *De Provinciis Consularibus*, 32, 33.

<sup>1</sup> domuit, from domo, 'subdue.'    <sup>2</sup> quievit, from quiesco, 'rest.'    <sup>3</sup> dicionem, equivalent to imperium.    <sup>4</sup> adsuefecit, from adsuefacio, 'accustom.'    <sup>5</sup> peragrarunt, from peragro, 'travel through.'

## LATIN 1, 2, AND 4 COMBINED

Wednesday, June 23

9 a.m. Three hours

[For the separate question papers in Latin 1, Latin 2, and Latin 4 see pages 3 and 4.]

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to IV to deal with it satisfactorily.

## I

Iam vero ab Lentulo ceterisque domesticis hostibus tam dementer tantae 1  
res creditae et ignotis et barbaris commissaeque litterae numquam essent 2  
profecto, nisi ab dis immortalibus huic tantae audaciae consilium esset 3  
ereptum. Quid vero? Ut homines Galli ex civitate male pacata, quae gens 4  
una restat quae bellum populo Romano facere posse et non nolle videatur, 5  
spem imperi ac rerum maximarum ultro sibi a patriciis hominibus oblatam 6  
neglegerent vestramque salutem suis opibus anteponerent, id non divinitus 7  
esse factum putatis, praesertim qui nos non pugnando, sed tacendo superare 8  
potuerint?—*In Catilinam*, iii. 22. 9

1. To what audience was this speech delivered? What was Cicero's purpose in speaking at this time?
2. Who was Lentulus? What had he done since Catiline's departure from Rome? Name at least one other of the *ceteris domesticis hostibus*. To whom does *homines Galli* refer? Why were they in Rome? What had they done in connection with the conspiracy?
3. Explain what is meant by *praesertim* . . . . *potuerint*.
4. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *ignotis* (line 2), *imperi* (l. 6), *pugnando* (l. 8).
5. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *esset ereptum* (ll. 3-4), *restat* (l. 5), *videatur* (l. 5), *potuerint* (l. 9).
6. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *neglegerent* (l. 7), *superare* (l. 8).
7. Write (a) the dative singular of *dis* (l. 3), *una* (l. 5), *spem* (l. 6);  
(b) the genitive plural of *consilium* (l. 3), *gens* (l. 4), *nos* (l. 8);  
(c) the accusative plural of *bellum* (l. 5), *sibi* (l. 6), *opibus* (l. 7).
8. Compare *dementer* (l. 1), *male* (l. 4).
9. Write the third person plural of *nolle* (l. 5) in the present subjunctive, of *oblatam* (l. 6) in the future indicative passive, of *neglegerent* (l. 7) in the pluperfect subjunctive passive, of *tacendo* (l. 8) in the imperfect subjunctive active.
10. Divide the following words into their syllables, mark the quantity of their penults, and indicate the accent: *imperi* (l. 6), *neglegerent* (l. 7).
11. Explain the derivation of the following words (stating the meaning of all the Latin elements of which each word is composed), and illustrate by English sentences the correct use of each word: *incredible*, *imposition*.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)



## II

Quamquam iste tuus animus numquam his angustiis, quas natura nobis ad vivendum dedit, contentus fuit; semper immortalitatis amore flagravat. Nec vero haec tua vita ducenda est, quae corpore et spiritu continetur; illa, inquam, illa vita est tua, quae vigeat memoria saeculorum omnium, quam posteritas alet, quam ipsa aeternitas semper tuebitur. Huic tu inservias, huic te ostentes oportet; quae quidem quae miretur iam pridem multa habet, nunc etiam quae laudet exspectat. Obstupescunt posteri certe imperia, provincias, Rhenum, Oceanum, Nilum, pugnas innumerabiles, incredibiles victorias, monimenta, munera, triumphos audientes et legentes tuos.—*Pro Marcello*, 27, 28.

1. Who was Marcellus? What part had he taken in the Civil War recently ended? Give the date of this speech. Where was Marcellus at this time? Why did he not return to Rome after his pardon?
2. Why did Cicero decide to speak on this occasion? To what is the speech chiefly devoted? How does it compare with the views which Cicero expresses elsewhere?
3. What is the particular sort of 'immortality' described in this passage? Explain the references in *imperia*, *provincias*, *Rhenum*, *Oceanum*, and *Nilum*.

## III

## Translate into Latin:

In Cicero's consulship a conspiracy was made by those who were eager for a revolution. When the consul learned this, he feared that the state would be harmed. And so, calling together the senate, he spoke so fiercely that Catiline, the leader of the conspirators, fled from Rome by night.

## IV

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

*Cicero writes of his speech on the pardon of Marcellus.*

Fecerat hoc<sup>1</sup> senatus, ut cum a L. Pisone mentio esset facta de M. Marcello et C. Marcellus se ad Caesaris pedes abiecisset, cunctus consurgeret et ad Caesarem supplex accederet. Ita mihi pulcher hic dies visus est ut speciem aliquam viderer videre quasi reviviscentis rei publicae. Itaque cum omnes ante me rogati<sup>2</sup> gratias Caesari egissent praeter Volcacium (is enim, si eo<sup>3</sup> loco esset, negavit se facturum fuisse), ego rogatus mutavi meum consilium. Nam statueram non inertia, sed desiderio pristinae dignitatis in perpetuum tacere. Fregit hoc meum consilium et Caesaris magnitudo animi et senatus officium.<sup>4</sup> Itaque pluribus verbis egi Caesari gratias, meque metuo ne etiam in ceteris rebus honesto otio privarim, quod erat unum solacium in malis. Sed tamen, quoniam effugi eius offensionem, qui fortasse arbitraretur me hanc rem publicam non putare, si perpetuo tacerem, modice<sup>5</sup> hoc faciam aut etiam intra modum, ut et illius voluntati et meis studiis serviam.—CICERO, *Ad Familiares*, iv. 4.

<sup>1</sup> hoc refers to what follows.

<sup>2</sup> eo, equivalent to *Caesaris*.

<sup>3</sup> rogati, 'called upon.'

<sup>4</sup> officium, 'loyalty.'

<sup>5</sup> modice, 'with moderation.'

## LATIN 1—GRAMMAR

Wednesday, June 23

9 a.m. One hour

[For the paper on which Latin 1, 2, and 4 are combined see page 1.]

Do not write a translation of the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

Iam vero ab Lentulo ceterisque domesticis hostibus tam dementer tantae 1  
 res creditae et ignotis et barbaris commissaeque litterae numquam essent pro- 2  
 fecto, nisi ab dis immortalibus huic tantae audaciae consilium esset ereptum. 3  
 Quid vero? Ut homines Galli ex civitate male pacata, quae gens una restat 4  
 quae bellum populo Romano facere posse et non nolle videatur, spem imperi 5  
 ac rerum maximarum ultro sibi a patriciis hominibus oblatam neglegerent 6  
 vestramque salutem suis opibus anteponerent, id non divinitus esse factum 7  
 putatis, praesertim qui nos non pugnando, sed tacendo superare potuerint? 8

CICERO, *In Catilinam*, iii. 22.

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *ignotis* (line 2), *imperi* (l. 5), *pugnando* (l. 8). What is the antecedent of *quae* (l. 4)? How does Latin usage differ from English in the expression of such an antecedent?
2. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *esset ereptum* (l. 3), *restat* (l. 4), *videatur* (l. 5), *neglegerent* (l. 6), *potuerint* (l. 8).
3. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *videatur* (l. 5), *neglegerent* (l. 6), *superare* (l. 8).
4. Write (a) the dative singular of *dis* (l. 3), *una* (l. 4), *spem* (l. 5);  
 (b) the genitive plural of *consilium* (l. 3), *gens* (l. 4), *nos* (l. 8);  
 (c) the accusative plural of *bellum* (l. 5), *sibi* (l. 6), *opibus* (l. 7).
5. Decline in the singular, in all genders, *immortalibus* (l. 3). Decline in the plural, in all genders, *huic* (l. 3).
6. Compare *dementer* (l. 1), *male* (l. 4).
7. Write (a) the second person singular of *creditae* (l. 2) in the perfect indicative active, of *ereptum* (l. 3) in the future indicative active, of *pacata* (l. 4) in the present subjunctive active, of *posse* (l. 5) in the imperfect indicative.  
 (b) the third person plural of *nolle* (l. 5) in the present subjunctive, of *oblatam* (l. 6) in the future indicative passive, of *neglegerent* (l. 6) in the pluperfect subjunctive passive, of *tacendo* (l. 8) in the imperfect subjunctive active.  
 (c) all the participles and infinitives of *anteponerent* (l. 7), naming each.
8. Divide the following words into their syllables, mark the quantity of their penults, and indicate the accent: *imperi* (l. 5), *neglegerent* (l. 6), *tacendo* (l. 8).
9. Explain the derivation of the following words (stating the meaning of all the Latin elements of which each word is composed), and illustrate by English sentences the correct use of each word: *domesticate*, *incredible*, *belligerent*, *imposition*.



**LATIN 2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION****Wednesday, June 23****9 a.m. One hour****[For the paper on which Latin 1, 2, and 4 are combined see page 1.]****Translate into Latin:**

In Cicero's consulship a conspiracy was made by those who were eager for a revolution. When the consul learned this, he feared that the state would be harmed. And so, calling together the senate, he spoke so fiercely that Catiline, the leader of the conspirators, fled from Rome by night. Certain of his associates, however, remained in the city to accomplish what he wished. If they had not tried to persuade the Gauls to help them, Cicero would not have been able to find sure evidence of their crime. He says that the senate thanked him because he had freed the state from the greatest perils.

# LATIN 4—CICERO (THIRD CATILINE, ARCHIAS, AND MARCELLUS) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday, June 23

9 a.m. Two hours

[For the paper on which Latin 1, 2, and 4 are combined see page 1.]

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

## I

1. Iam vero ab Lentulo ceterisque domesticis hostibus tam dementer tantae res creditae et ignotis et barbaris commissaeque litterae numquam essent profecto, nisi ab dis immortalibus huic tantae audaciae consilium esset ereptum. Quid vero? Ut homines Galli ex civitate male pacata, quae gens una restat quae bellum populo Romano facere posse et non nolle videatur, spem imperi ac rerum maximarum ultro sibi a patriciis hominibus oblatam neglegerent vestramque salutem suis opibus anteponerent, id non divinitus esse factum putatis, praesertim qui nos non pugnando, sed tacendo superare potuerint?—*In Catilinam*, iii. 22.

a) To what audience was this speech delivered? What was Cicero's purpose in speaking at this time?

b) Who was Lentulus? What had he done since Catiline's departure from Rome? Name at least one other of the *ceteris domesticis hostibus*. To whom does *homines Galli* refer? Why were they in Rome? What had they done in connection with the conspiracy?

c) Explain what is meant by *praesertim . . . potuerint*.

2. Quamquam iste tuus animus numquam his angustiis, quas natura nobis ad vivendum dedit, contentus fuit; semper immortalitatis amore flagravit. Nec vero haec tua vita ducenda est, quae corpore et spiritu continetur; illa, inquam, illa vita est tua, quae vigeat memoria saeculorum omnium, quam posteritas alet, quam ipsa aeternitas semper tuebitur. Huic tu inservias, huic te ostentes oportet; quae quidem quae miretur iam pridem multa habet, nunc etiam quae laudet exspectat. Obstupescent posteri certe imperia, provincias, Rhenum, Oceanum, Nilum, pugnas innumerabiles, incredibiles victorias, monumenta, munera, triumphos audientes et legentes tuos.—*Pro Marcello*, 27, 28.

a) Who was Marcellus? What part had he taken in the Civil War recently ended? Give the date of this speech. Where was Marcellus at this time? Why did he not return to Rome after his pardon?

b) Why did Cicero decide to speak on this occasion? To what is the speech chiefly devoted? How does it compare with the views which Cicero expresses elsewhere?

c) What is the particular sort of 'immortality' described in this passage? Explain the references in *imperia*, *provincias*, *Rhenum*, *Oceanum*, and *Nilum*.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6)



## II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

*Cicero writes of his speech on the pardon of Marcellus.*

Fecerat hoc<sup>1</sup> senatus, ut cum a L. Pisone mentio esset facta de M. Marcello et C. Marcellus se ad Caesaris pedes abiecisset, cunctus consurgeret et ad Caesarem supplex accederet. Ita mihi pulcher hic dies visus est ut speciem aliquam viderer videre quasi reviviscentis rei publicae. Itaque cum omnes ante me rogati<sup>2</sup> gratias Caesari egissent praeter Volcacium (is enim, si eo<sup>3</sup> loco esset, negavit se facturum fuisse), ego rogatus mutavi meum consilium. Nam statueram non inertia, sed desiderio pristinae dignitatis in perpetuum tacere. Fregit hoc meum consilium et Caesaris magnitudo animi et senatus officium.<sup>4</sup> Itaque pluribus verbis egi Caesari gratias, meque metuo ne etiam in ceteris rebus honesto otio privarim, quod erat unum solacium in malis. Sed tamen, quoniam effugi eius offensionem, qui fortasse arbitraretur me hanc rem publicam non putare, si perpetuo tacerem, modice<sup>5</sup> hoc faciam aut etiam intra modum, ut et illius voluntati et meis studiis serviam.—CICERO, *Ad Familiares*, iv. 4.

<sup>1</sup> *hoc* refers to what follows.

<sup>3</sup> *eo*, equivalent to *Caesaris*.

<sup>2</sup> *rogati*, 'called upon.'

<sup>4</sup> *officium*, 'loyalty.'

<sup>5</sup> *modice*, 'with moderation.'



# **LATIN 3**

SECOND YEAR LATIN



## LATIN 3—SECOND YEAR LATIN

Wednesday

2:00 p.m. Two hours

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions. Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

*Curio, at Utica, defeats troops of King Juba.*

His rebus gestis Curio se in castra ad Bagradam recipit atque exercitus 1  
conclamatione imperator appellatur, posteroque die exercitum Uticam ducit 2  
et prope oppidum castra ponit. Nondum opere castrorum perfecto equites ex 3  
statione nuntiant magna auxilia equitum peditumque a rege missa Uticam 4  
venire; eodemque tempore vis<sup>1</sup> magna pulveris<sup>2</sup> cernebatur<sup>2</sup> et vestigio<sup>3</sup> 5  
temporis primum agmen erat in conspectu. Novitate rei Curio permotus 6  
praemittit equites, qui primum impetum sustineant ac morentur; ipse 7  
celeriter ab opere deductis legionibus aciem instruit.<sup>\*</sup> Equitesque commit- 8  
tunt proelium et priusquam legiones consistere possent, tota auxilia regis 9  
impedita ac perturbata, quod nullo ordine et sine timore iter fecerant, 10  
in fugam coniciunt equitatuque omni fere incolumi, quod se per litora<sup>4</sup> 11  
celeriter in oppidum recepit, magnum peditum numerum interficiunt. 12

*De Bello Civili, ii. 26.*

<sup>1</sup> *vis pulveris*, 'quantity of dust.'    <sup>2</sup> *cernebatur*, equivalent to *conspiciebatur*.    <sup>3</sup> *vestigio*, from *vestigium*, 'moment.'    <sup>4</sup> *litora*, 'shore.'

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *rebus* (l. 1), *Uticam* (l. 2), *auxilia* (l. 4), *novitate* (l. 6).
2. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *venire* (l. 5), *sustineant* (l. 7), *possent* (l. 9), *fecerant* (l. 10).
3. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *recipit* (l. 1), *venire* (l. 5), *morentur* (l. 7), *fecerant* (l. 10).
4. Decline throughout *se* (l. 1), *opere* (l. 3), *peditum* (l. 4), *equitatu* (l. 11). Decline in the singular, in all genders, *eodem* (l. 5), *omni* (l. 11).
5. Explain fully the derivation of *novitate* (l. 6). Compare *magna* (l. 4), *celeriter* (l. 8).
6. Conjugate *gestis* (l. 1) in the future indicative active, *ponit* (l. 3) in the perfect subjunctive active, *sustineant* (l. 7) in the imperfect indicative active, *impedita* (l. 10) in the present subjunctive passive.
7. Write the principal parts of *perfecto* (l. 3), *morentur* (l. 7), and name each part.
8. Translate into Latin:
  - a) On the same day he hastened to return home with two legions to encourage the people with a speech.
  - b) But, although this was his plan, his army marched so slowly<sup>1</sup> that many of the gates of the town were captured before his arrival.
  - c) When he learned this, he led his soldiers ten miles into the territory of the enemy as quickly as possible.

<sup>1</sup> 'slowly,' *tarde*.

## LATIN 3—SECOND YEAR LATIN

Wednesday

2 p.m. Two hours

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions. Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

*Caesar hears that the Gauls are planning a concerted rising at widely separated points.*

Omni Gallia devicta, Caesar cum a superiore aestate nullum bellandi tem- 1  
pus intermisisset militesque hibernorum quiete<sup>1</sup> reficere a tantis laboribus 2  
vellet, complures eodem tempore civitates renovare belli consilia nuntia- 3  
bantur coniurationesque facere. Cuius rei veri similis<sup>2</sup> causa adferebatur, 4  
quod Gallis omnibus cognitum esset neque ulla multitudo in unum locum 5  
coacta resisti posse Romanis nec, si diversa bella complures eodem tempore 6  
intulissent civitates, satis auxilii aut spatii aut copiarum habiturum exercitum 7  
populi Romani ad omnia persequenda. Quae ne opinio Gallorum con- 8  
firmaretur, Caesar M. Antonium quaestorem suis praefecit hibernis; ipse 9  
duabus cohortibus ad impedimenta tuenda<sup>3</sup> relictis reliquum exercitum in 10  
copiosissimos agros Biturigum inducit, qui cum latos finis et complura 11  
oppida haberent, unius legionis hibernis non potuerant contineri quin 12  
bellum pararent coniurationesque facerent.—*De Bello Gallico*, viii. 1, 2. 13

<sup>1</sup> *quiete*, 'rest.' <sup>2</sup> *veri similis*, 'probable.' <sup>3</sup> *tuenda*, from *tueri*, 'to defend.'

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *Romanis* (l. 6), *auxilii* (l. 7), *quaestorem* (l. 9), *impedimenta* (l. 10), *hibernis* (l. 12).
2. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *esset* (l. 5), *confirmaretur* (ll. 8–9), *haberent* (l. 12), *pararent* (l. 13).
3. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *renovare* (l. 3), *confirmaretur* (ll. 8–9), *inducit* (l. 11), *potuerant* (l. 12).
4. Decline in full *rei* (l. 4), *auxilii* (l. 7), *opinio* (l. 8), *finis* (l. 11). Decline *cuius* (l. 4), in the singular in all genders.
5. Compare *similis* (l. 4). Why is *suis* used in line 9 rather than *eius*?
6. Conjugate *vellet* (l. 3) in the perfect subjunctive, *coacta* (l. 6) in the future indicative passive, *persequenda* (l. 8) in the present subjunctive, *praefecit* (l. 9) in the imperfect indicative passive.
7. Write all the infinitives of *relictis* (l. 10), and name each.
8. Translate into Latin:
  - a) That winter the Gauls decided that they ought not to bring together the forces of many tribes for the purpose of conquering Caesar.
  - b) This plan had seemed to them so good that they followed it for seven years.
  - c) But when they asked one another what had been accomplished, they had to reply that Caesar had got possession of the greater part of Gaul.



## LATIN 3—SECOND YEAR LATIN

Wednesday, June 19

2 p.m. Two hours

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions. Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

*Caesar keeps his forces waiting at Leptis.*

Itaque eo die castra posuit ad oppidum Ruspinam. Inde movit et per- 1  
venit ad oppidum Leptim, liberam civitatem. Legati ex oppido veniunt, 2  
libenter se omnia facturos quae vellet pollicentur. Itaque centurionibus ad 3  
portas oppidi et custodiis impositis, ne quis miles in oppidum introiret aut 4  
iniuriam faceret cuipiam incolae,<sup>1</sup> non longe ab oppido facit castra. Eodem- 5  
que naves onerariae et longae nonnullae casu advenerunt; reliquae, ut est ei 6  
nuntiatum, incertae locorum Uticam petere visae sunt. Interim Caesar a 7  
mari non digredi propter navium errorem<sup>2</sup> equitatumque in navibus omnem 8  
continere, ut arbitror, ne agri vastarentur; aquam in navis iubet comportari. 9  
Remiges<sup>3</sup> interim, qui e navibus exierant, subito equites hostium adorti 10  
multos convulnerarunt, nonnullos interfecerunt.—*De Bello Africo*, 7. 11

<sup>1</sup> *cuiquam incolae*, 'any inhabitant.' <sup>2</sup> *errorem*, 'straying.' <sup>3</sup> *remiges*, 'rowers'; accusative.

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used:  
*die* (line 1), *civitatem* (l. 2), *se* (l. 3), *centurionibus* (l. 3), *ei* (l. 6).
2. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used:  
*vellet* (l. 3), *introiret* (l. 4), *est nuntiatum* (ll. 6, 7), *continere* (l. 9).
3. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used:  
*veniunt* (l. 2), *petere* (l. 7), *vastarentur* (l. 9), *exierant* (l. 10).
4. Decline throughout *centurionibus* (l. 3), *casu* (l. 6), *mari* (l. 8), *agri* (l. 9).  
Decline in the singular, in all genders, *omnia* (l. 3). Decline in the plural,  
in all genders, *ei* (l. 6).
5. Compare *liberam* (l. 2), *longe* (l. 5).
6. Conjugate *pervenit* (l. 1) in the present subjunctive active; *pollicentur* (l. 3) in  
the imperfect indicative; *comportari* (l. 9) in the perfect subjunctive active;  
*interfecerunt* (l. 11) in the future indicative active.
7. Write the principal parts of *visae sunt* (l. 7) and *arbitror* (l. 9), and name  
each part.
8. Translate into Latin:
  - a) The next day, when Caesar had learned that the enemy were going to put  
soldiers at the gates, he hastened toward the town.
  - b) This he did in order that he might see more quickly what he ought to do.
  - c) The enemy were so numerous that he ordered the cavalry to remain on the  
ships, and did not make an attack, although he wished to take the town.



## LATIN 3—SECOND YEAR LATIN

Wednesday, June 18

2 p.m. Two hours

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions. Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

*The king of the Alexandrians tries to prevent Mithridates from joining Caesar.*

Locus est fere regionum illarum nobilissimus<sup>1</sup> non ita longe ab Alexandria, 1  
qui nominatur Delta. Cui loco cum appropinquare Mithridatem rex cog- 2  
novisset et transeundum ei flumen sciret, magnas contra eum copias misit, 3  
quibus vel superari Mithridatem vel sine dubio<sup>2</sup> retineri posse existimabat. 4  
Mittitur a Mithridate nuntius Caesari, qui rem gestam perferret.<sup>3</sup> Cognoscit 5  
ex suis eadem haec accidisse rex. Ita paene sub<sup>4</sup> idem tempus et rex ad 6  
opprimendum Mithridatem proficiscitur et Caesar ad recipiendum. Celeri- 7  
ore fluminis Nili navigatione rex est usus, in quo magnam et paratam classem 8  
habebat. Caesar eodem itinere uti noluit, ne navibus in flumine dimicaret, 9  
sed circumvectus est<sup>5</sup> mari, sicuti supra demonstravimus; prius tamen regis 10  
copiis occurrit quam is Mithridatem adgredi posset, eumque ad se victorem 11  
incolumi exercitu recepit.—*De Bello Alexandrino*, 27, 28. 12

<sup>1</sup> *nobilissimus*, from *nobilis*, 'famous.'

<sup>2</sup> *dubio*, 'doubt.'

<sup>3</sup> *perferret*, 'announce.'

<sup>4</sup> *sub*, 'at.'

<sup>5</sup> *circumvectus est*, 'sailed around.'

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used:  
*ei* (line 3), *navigatione* (l. 8), *copiis* (l. 11), *exercitu* (l. 12).
2. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used:  
*cognovisset* (l. 3), *perferret* (l. 5), *accidisse* (l. 6).
3. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used:  
*sciret* (l. 3), *accidisse* (l. 6), *habebat* (l. 9).
4. Decline together in the singular *regionum illarum* (l. 1), *idem tempus* (l. 6).  
Decline together in the plural *cui loco* (l. 2), *incolumi exercitu* (l. 12).
5. Compare the adverb formed from *celeriore* (l. 7).
6. Conjugate *cognovisset* (l. 3) in the future indicative active; *posse* (l. 4) in the perfect subjunctive; *perferret* (l. 5) in the present indicative passive; *opprimendum* (l. 7) in the pluperfect subjunctive passive.
7. Write the principal parts of *gestam* (l. 5), and give the name and meaning of each part.
8. Translate into Latin:
  - a) Mithridates had been sent by Caesar into Syria to ask the allies to send aid.
  - b) Since the king was trying to keep the leader of these forces from going to Alexandria, Caesar had to hasten to him.
  - c) Although the king used the river, nevertheless Caesar sailed so swiftly that he arrived there within a few hours.

## LATIN 3—SECOND YEAR LATIN

Wednesday, June 23

2 p.m. Two hours

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions. Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

*Considius, outstripped by Caesar's relief column, does not dare to attack the town Acilla until reinforced.*

Dum haec ad Ruspinae fiunt, legati ex Acilla ad Caesarem veniunt 1  
seque quaecumque imperasset facturos pollicentur; tantum<sup>1</sup> petere ab eo 2  
ut sibi praesidium daret, quo tutius id sine periculo facere possent; se frumen- 3  
tum communis salutis gratia<sup>2</sup> subministraturos.<sup>3</sup> Quibus rebus facile a 4  
Caesare impetratis praesidioque dato, C. Messium Acillam iubet proficisci. 5  
Quibus rebus cognitis Considius, qui Adrumeti cum duabus legionibus et 6  
equitibus praeerat, celeriter ibi parte praesidi relicta cum VIII cohortibus 7  
ad Acillam ire contendit. Messius celerius itinere confecto prior Acillam cum 8  
cohortibus pervenit. Considius interim cum ad urbem cum copiis acces- 9  
sisset et animadvertisset praesidium Caesaris ibi esse, non ausus periculum 10  
suorum facere rursus se Adrumetum recepit; deinde paucis post diebus 11  
equestribus copiis ab Labieno adductis rursus Acillitanos castris positus 12  
obsidere coepit.—*De Bello Africo*, 33. 13

<sup>1</sup> *tantum*, 'only.'<sup>2</sup> *gratia*, equivalent to *causa*.<sup>3</sup> *subministraturos*, from *subministro*, 'furnish.'

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *Acillam* (l. 5), *itinere* (l. 8), *praesidium* (l. 10), *diebus* (l. 11).
2. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *veniunt* (l. 1), *imperasset* (l. 2), *possent* (l. 3), *esse* (l. 10).
3. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *fiunt* (l. 1), *imperasset* (l. 2), *accessisset* (l. 9), *esse* (l. 10).
4. Decline throughout *legati* (l. 1), *cohortibus* (l. 7). Decline *haec* (l. 1) in the feminine throughout. Decline *quibus rebus* (l. 6) together in the singular; *equestribus copiis* (l. 12) together in the plural.
5. Compare *facile* (l. 4), *celeriter* (l. 7).
6. Conjugate *pollicentur* (l. 2) in the present subjunctive; *petere* (l. 2) in the pluperfect subjunctive active; *possent* (l. 3) in the present indicative; *ire* (l. 8) in the future indicative.
7. Name the following forms: *peti*, *ponendus*, *proficiscere*.
8. Translate into Latin:
  - a) In Africa, Caesar had to fight with Labienus, who was at that time a leader of the enemy.
  - b) While the Romans were carrying on war in Gaul, Caesar gave his lieutenant many rewards and often put him at the head of his legions.
  - c) He thought that a man who had been chosen to do so many difficult things would always be his friend.

## **LATIN 5**

**VERGIL (ÆNEID, I, II, AND IV OR VI) AND SIGHT  
TRANSLATION OF POETRY**



# LATIN 5—VERGIL (AENEID, I, II, AND IV OR VI) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Wednesday

2:00 p.m. Two hours

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

## I

Quaerenti et tectis urbis sine fine furenti  
infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Creusae  
visa mihi ante oculos et nota maior imago.  
Obstipui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit.  
Tum sic adfari et curas his demere dictis: 775  
“Quid tantum insano iuvat indulgere dolori,  
O dulcis coniunx? Non haec sine numine divom  
eveniunt; nec te hinc comitem asportare Creusam  
fas aut ille sinit superi regnator Olympi.  
Longa tibi exsilia, et vastum maris aequor arandum, 780  
et terram Hesperiam venies, ubi Lydius arva  
inter opima virum leni fluit agmine Thybris.  
Illic res laetae regnumque et regia coniunx  
parta tibi. Lacrimas dilectae pelle Creusae.  
Non ego Myrmidonum sedes Dolopumve superbas 785  
aspiciam, aut Graiis servitum matribus ibo,  
Dardanis et divae Veneris nurus;  
sed me magna deum genetrix his detinet oris.  
Iamque vale et nati serva communis amorem.”

ii. 771-789.

1. What events led to the situation described in v. 771?
2. Explain the references in *regnator Olympi* (v. 779), *terram Hesperiam* (v. 781), *Myrmidonum* (v. 785), *magna deum genetrix* (v. 788), *nati* (v. 789).
3. Describe briefly the wanderings prophesied in v. 780.
4. What and where was Olympus (v. 779)?
5. Where in the Aeneid may one find the story of the fulfilment of the prophecy *illic . . . tibi* (vv. 783, 784)? Who was the *regia coniunx* (v. 783)?
6. What poetical construction is used in v. 771? What in v. 781? Indicate the prose construction for each.
7. What poetical peculiarity is there in the pronunciation of *ipsius* (v. 772) and *steterunt* (v. 774)?
8. Copy v. 783, and indicate the quantity of each syllable, the division into feet, and the principal caesura.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

*Diomedes and Ulysses, while reconnoitering at night, surprise Dolon, a Trojan scout.*

Dumque iter horrendum loca per non nota paventes  
 carpebant,<sup>1</sup> venit ecce Dolon, quem Troia pubes  
 miserat, ut Danaum sollerti<sup>2</sup> pectore vires  
 perspiceret sensusque ducum plebisque referret.  
 Quem procul ut vidit socius Diomedis Ulixes,  
 abdiderunt occultantes sua corpora furtim  
 post densos frutices,<sup>3</sup> dum spe percussus<sup>4</sup> inani  
 Tros Eumediades<sup>5</sup> cursu praecederet illos.  
 Post ubi transierat fidens animoque manuque,  
 prosiluere<sup>6</sup> viri iuvenemque evadere cursu  
 conantem capiunt ferroque manuque minantur.  
 Ille timore pavens "Vitam concedite" dixit,  
 "hoc unum satis est; quod si perstatis in ira,  
 quanta ex morte mea capietis praemia laudis?  
 At si cur veniam tacitis exquiritis umbris:  
 maxima Troia mihi currum promisit Achillis,  
 si vestras cepisset opes. Haec dona secutus  
 in dubios casus, coram quod cernitis ipsi,  
 infelix cecidi."

*Ilias Latina, 703-722.*

<sup>1</sup> *carpebant*, from *carpere*, 'to pursue.' <sup>2</sup> *sollerti*, 'shrewd.' <sup>3</sup> *frutices*, 'bushes.' <sup>4</sup> *percussus*, from *percutere*, 'to dazzle.' <sup>5</sup> Eumedes was the father of Dolon. <sup>6</sup> *prosiluere*, from *prosilire*, 'to leap out.'





Tum pater Anchises, lacrimis ingressus obortis:  
 "O gnate, ingentem luctum ne quaere tuorum.  
 Ostendent terris hunc tantum fata neque ultra  
 esse sinent. Nimum vobis Romana propago  
 visa potens, superi, propria haec si dona fuissent.  
 Quantos ille virum magnam Mavortis ad urbem  
 campus ager gemitus! Vel quae, Tiberine, videbis  
 funera, cum tumulum praeterlabere recentem!"

vi. 867-874.

- a) About whom is Anchises speaking? Under what circumstances?
- b) Rewrite *ne quaere* (v. 868) in the form of expression which is most common in prose.
- c) To what fact do the words *ostendent . . . sinent* (vv. 869-870) refer?
- d) In what way was Rome the *Mavortis urbs* (v. 872)? To what building does *tumulum* (v. 874) refer?
- e) Why did Vergil put into his epic the story of Book VI?

## II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

*Aeneas and his ally, Tarchon, burn the bodies of their dead warriors.*

Aurora interea miseris mortalibus almam  
 extulerat lucem, referens opera atque labores;  
 iam pater Aeneas, iam curvo in litore Tarchon  
 constituere pyras. Huc corpora quisque suorum  
 more tulere patrum, subiectisque ignibus atris  
 conditur in tenebras altum caligine<sup>1</sup> caelum.  
 Ter circum accensos cincti fulgentibus armis  
 decurrere rogos, ter maestum funeris ignem  
 lustravere in equis ululatusque ore dedere.  
 Spargitur et tellus lacrimis, sparguntur et arma;  
 it caelo clamorque virum clangorque tubarum.  
 Hinc alii spolia occisis derepta Latinis  
 coniciunt igni, galeas ensesque decoros  
 frenaque ferventisque rotas; pars munera nota,  
 ipsorum clipeos et non felicia tela.  
 Multa bouum circa<sup>2</sup> mactantur corpora Morti,  
 saetigerosque<sup>3</sup> sues raptasque ex omnibus agris  
 in flammam iugulant<sup>4</sup> pecudes.

*Aeneid*, xi. 182-199.

<sup>1</sup> *caligine*, 'smoke.' <sup>2</sup> *circa*, equivalent to *circum*. <sup>3</sup> *saetigeros*, 'bristly.' <sup>4</sup> *iugulant*, 'slaughter.'



"Nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen;  
sed me cum lucis Hecate praefecit Avernis,  
ipsa deum poenas docuit perque omnia duxit.  
Gnosius haec Rhadamanthus habet durissima regna  
castigatque auditque dolos subigitque fateri  
quae quis apud superos furto laetatus inani  
distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem."

565

vi. 563-569.

- a) By whom are these words spoken? To whom? Under what circumstances?
- b) Who were Hecate (v. 564), Rhadamanthus (v. 566)? Explain the reference in *Avernis* (v. 564), *Gnosius* (v. 566).
- c) State clearly in your own words the thought of the last two verses.

## II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

*Ilioneus gives reasons why King Latinus should welcome the Trojans.*

Dixerat, et dicta Ilioneus sic voce secutus:  
"Rex, genus egregium Fauni, nec fluctibus actos  
atra subegit hiems vestris succedere terris  
nec sidus regione viae litusve fefellit;  
consilio hanc omnes animisque volentibus urbem  
adferimur pulsi regnis, quae maxima quondam  
extremo veniens Sol aspiciebat Olympo.  
Ab Iove principium generis, Iove Dardana pubes  
gaudet avo, rex ipse Iovis de gente suprema  
Troius Aeneas tua nos ad limina misit.  
Non erimus regno indecores, nec vestra feretur  
fama levis tantive abolescet<sup>1</sup> gratia facti,  
nec Troiam Ausonios gremio excepisse pigebit.<sup>2</sup>  
Fata per Aeneae iuro dextramque potentem,  
sive fide seu quis bello est expertus et armis:  
multi nos populi, multae (ne temne, quod ultro  
praeferimus manibus vittas ac verba precantia)  
et petiere sibi et voluere adiungere gentes;  
sed nos fata deum vestras exquirere terras  
imperiiis egere suis."

*Aeneid*, vii. 212-221, 231-240.

<sup>1</sup> *abolescet*, 'fade away.'    <sup>2</sup> *pigebit*, 'repent.'



## LATIN 5—VERGIL (AENEID, I, II, AND IV OR VI) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Wednesday, June 18

2 p.m. Two hours

Translate 1 and either 2 or 3, and answer the questions on the passages translated. Translate also II. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

### I

1. "Nate, quis indomitas tantus dolor excitat iras?  
Quid furis? Aut quonam nostri tibi cura recessit? 595  
Non prius aspicias, ubi fessum aetate parentem  
liqueris Anchisen, superet coniunxne Creusa,  
Ascaniusque puer? Quos omnes undique Graiae  
circum errant acies et, ni mea cura resistat,  
iam flammae tulerint inimicus et hauserit ensis. 600  
Non tibi Tyndaridis facies invisita Lacaenae  
culpatusve Paris, divum inclementia, divum,  
has evertit opes sternitque a culmine Troiam."  
ii. 594-603.

- a) By whom were these words spoken? What had caused the *iras* (verse 594)?  
b) How did it happen that Aeneas was not with his family at this time? What finally induced Anchises to leave Troy? What was the fate of Creusa?  
c) Name two divinities hostile to Troy, and state in each case the reason for the hostility.  
d) How is the argument strengthened by the repetition of *divum* (v. 602)?  
e) Copy the last two verses of the passage, and indicate the quantity of each syllable, the division into feet, and the principal caesuras.

2. "Tum vos, o Tyrii, stirpem et genus omne futurum  
exercete odiis cinerique haec mittite nostro  
munera. Nullus amor populis nec foedera sunt. 625  
Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor,  
qui face Dardanios ferroque sequare colonos,  
nunc, olim, quocumque dabunt se tempore vires.  
Litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas  
imprecor, arma armis; pugnent ipsique nepotesque."  
iv. 622-629.

- a) What is the connection of this passage with the story of Book IV?  
b) What events in the history of Rome would these verses suggest to Vergil's readers? Who is meant by *ultor* (v. 625)?  
c) Why might you have expected *fluctibus fluctus* in v. 628? Why was this impossible?

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

3.

"Quin et avo comitem sese Mavortius addet  
Romulus, Assaraci quem sanguinis Ilia mater  
educet. Viden, ut geminae stant vertice cristae  
et pater ipse suo superum iam signat honore?  
En, huius, nate, auspicii illa incluta Roma  
imperium terris, animos aequabit Olympo,  
septemque una sibi muro circumdabit arces,  
felix prole virum."

780

vi. 777-784.

- a) Under what circumstances were these words spoken?  
b) State clearly in your own words the thought of verses 779, 780.  
c) Write the full form of *viden* (v. 779). Name one of the *arces* (v. 783). Point out a poetical construction in verse 779.

## II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

*The Colchians discover the flight of Medea and Jason.*

Interea patrias<sup>1</sup> saevus venit horror ad aures,  
fata domus luctumque ferens, fraudemque fugamque  
virginis. Hinc subitis infelix frater in armis,  
urbs etiam mox tota coit; volat ipse senectae  
immemor Aeetes. Complentur litora bello  
nequiquam; fugit immissis nam puppis habenis.  
Mater adhuc ambas tendebat in aequora palmas,  
et soror, atque omnes aliae matresque nurusque  
Colchides, aequalesque tibi, Medea, puellae.  
Exstat sola parens, impletque ululatibus auras:  
"Siste fugam, medio refer huc ex aequore puppim;  
nata, potes. Quo," clamat, "abis? Hic turba tuorum  
omnis, et iratus nondum pater; haec tua tellus  
sceptraque. Quid terris solam te credis Achaeis?  
Quis locus Inachias<sup>2</sup> inter tibi, barbara, natas?"  
Ipsa fugit, tantoque (nefas!) ipsa ardet amore.

VALERIUS FLACCUS, *Argonautica*, viii. 134-148, and 159.

<sup>1</sup> *patrias* refers to Aeetes.

<sup>2</sup> *Inachias*, 'of Inachus.'

## LATIN 5—VERGIL (AENEID, II, III, AND VI) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Wednesday, June 23

2 p.m. Two hours

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

### I

1. Deiecit vultum et demissa voce locuta est: 320  
 “O felix una ante alias Priameia virgo,  
 hostilem ad tumultum Troiae sub moenibus altis  
 iussa mori, quae sortitus non pertulit ullos  
 nec victoris eri tetigit captiva cubile!  
 Nos patria incensa diversa per aequora vectae 325  
 stirpis Achilleae fastus iuvenemque superbum,  
 servitio enixae, tulimus; qui deinde secutus  
 Ledaeam Hermionen Lacedaemoniosque hymenaeos  
 me famulo famulamque Heleno transmisit habendam.”  
 iii. 320–329.

- a) By whom were these words spoken? What had been the tragedy of her life before this episode?  
 b) Who was the *virgo* (verse 321)? Explain the allusion in *hostilem ad tumultum* (v. 322).  
 c) What might you have expected instead of *hostilem* (v. 322) and *Achilleae* (v. 326)?  
 d) Who was Helenus? What assistance did he give Aeneas?  
 e) Comment on the arrangement of the words in v. 329.  
 f) Copy verses 321 and 322, and indicate the quantity of each syllable, the division into feet, and the principal caesuras.

2. “Tuque, o sanctissima vates, 65  
 praescia venturi, da (non indebita posco  
 regna meis fati) Latio considerare Teucros  
 errantisque deos agitataque numina Troiae.  
 Tum Phoebus et Triviae solido de marmore templum  
 instituam festosque dies de nomine Phoebi. 70  
 Te quoque magna manent regnis penetralia nostris;  
 hic ego namque tuas sortes arcanaque fata  
 dicta meae genti ponam, lectosque sacro,  
 alma, viros.”

vi. 65–74.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)



- a) Who is speaking? To whom? Where?
- b) Who was *Triviae* (v. 69)? Explain this name.
- c) Of what would a Roman of the Augustan Age think, as he read verses 69, 70?
- d) What were the *sortes* (v. 72)? What did Vergil have in mind in writing *lectos viros* (vv. 73, 74)?

## II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

*The Sibyl and Scipio see the shade of Homer.*

Atque hic Elysio tendentem limite<sup>1</sup> cernens  
 effigiem iuvenis, caste cui vitta ligabat<sup>2</sup>  
 purpurea effusus per colla nitentia crines,  
 "Dic," ait, "hic quisnam, virgo? Nam luce refulget  
 praecipua frons sacra viro, multaeque sequuntur  
 mirantes animae et laeto clamore frequentant.  
 Qui vultus! Quam, si Stygia non esset in umbra,  
 dixissem facile esse deum!" "Non falleris," inquit  
 docta comes Triviae; "meruit deus esse videri,  
 et fuit in tanto non parvum pectore numen.  
 Carmine complexus terram, mare, sidera, Manis  
 et cantu Musas et Phoebum aequavit honore.  
 Atque haec cuncta, prius quam cerneret, ordine terris  
 prodidit<sup>3</sup> ac vestram tulit usque ad sidera Troiam."  
 Scipio perlustrans oculis laetantibus umbram,  
 "Si nunc fata darent ut Romula facta per orbem  
 hic caneret vates, quanto maiora futuros  
 facta eadem intrarent<sup>4</sup> hoc," inquit, "teste nepotes!  
 Felix Aeacide, cui tali contigit ore  
 gentibus ostendi! Crevit tua carmine virtus."

SILIUS ITALICUS, *Punica*, xiii. 778-797.

<sup>1</sup> *limite*, 'path.'

<sup>2</sup> *ligabat*, from *ligo*, 'bind.'

<sup>3</sup> *prodidit*, from *prodo*, 'describe.'

<sup>4</sup> *intrarent*, from *intro*, 'inspire.'



## **LATIN 6**

### **ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION**



**LATIN 6—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION****Wednesday****9:00 a.m. One hour****Translate into Latin:**

Is there any one of you, fellow-citizens, who does not know with what fear our allies in all of these cities formerly awaited the arrival of the Roman armies? They did not doubt that their friends would do them even greater injury through greed than their enemies by force of arms. But if you send Pompey to defend them, you will most easily make them prefer to obey this people rather than to rule others. You will soon hear that they thank you every day because you have not forgotten them. Why, then, since Pompey is already in Asia, should you not at once free them from this fear?

## LATIN 6—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION

Wednesday

9 a.m. One hour

Translate into Latin:

You remember, do you not, how often Cicero declared that Pompey far excelled all other generals who could be sent against Mithridates? When you read this fine speech of his, can you doubt that the Roman people already demanded that Pompey be chosen? But Cicero believed that he had to speak with the greatest care, that those who disagreed might not be able to answer him. Four years afterward Cicero was led by his enthusiasm for literature to defend in an unusual way a Greek poet of great talent who had celebrated in his verses the great deeds done by Lucullus in Asia. For, after proving<sup>1</sup> the citizenship of Archias, he used the greater part of the speech to show that, even if Archias were not already a citizen, he was nevertheless worthy of this honor, because poets were so useful to the state.

<sup>1</sup>'prove,' *confirmare*.

## LATIN 6—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION

Wednesday, June 19

9 a.m. One hour

Translate into Latin:

Is it necessary, Quirites, for me to ask you not to forget what Pompey did in Spain? Sertorius, a general of very great ability, had for many years been making war successfully upon the Roman people. So much indeed had been accomplished that Mithridates, who at that time seriously threatened this government of ours in Asia, sent envoys to Spain, although that country was so far distant from him, to form with Sertorius a common plan of carrying on the war. Since this danger was very great, the Senate thought that Pompey was the most suitable man to be sent against the Marian party<sup>1</sup> in Spain, because, although still<sup>2</sup> young, he had defeated so many experienced generals. Surely no one of you now believes that if we put him in charge of the war in Asia, he will be beaten by Mithridates.

<sup>1</sup> 'Marian party', *Mariani*.    <sup>2</sup> 'still', *etiam tum*.



**LATIN 6—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION****Wednesday, June 18****9 a.m. One hour****Translate into Latin:**

No one, Quirites, can believe that we have at Rome so many able generals that it is difficult for us to decide who should be put in charge of this war. Too often have we heard that our brave troops have been defeated on land and sea, too often feared that our allies were saying that, because we did not defend them, we were useless friends. If, when the pirates were boldly entering our harbors, Hortensius and Catulus had persuaded us not to make Pompey our commander, should we now be enjoying the freedom of the sea? I hope, therefore, that, even if you admire these two distinguished men, no arguments will prevent you from approving this law.

## LATIN 6—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION

Wednesday, June 23

9 a.m. One hour

*Translate into Latin:*

When the citizens learned that Catiline had set out for Praesulae, no one doubted that he was going to the camp of Minus. But although he had thus become an enemy of his country, it would have been difficult for Cicero to prove the guilt of the rest of the conspirators, if these men themselves had not given him an opportunity. For Lentulus was so foolish as to disclose his plans to certain envoys of the Allobroges, who happened to be in Rome at that time. He told these Gauls what they must do, if they wished to help him. When Cicero was informed of this, he begged the envoys not to return home before they received letters written by Lentulus and other leaders of the conspiracy.

## **LATIN P**

SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE



## LATIN P—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday

9:00 a.m. Two hours

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

*We have duties even to our enemies.*

Sunt autem quaedam officia etiam adversus eos servanda a quibus iniuriam acceperis. Est enim ulciscendi et puniendi modus; atque haud scio an satis sit eum qui laceraverit iniuriae suae paenitere, ut et ipse ne quid tale posthac et ceteri sint ad iniuriam tardiores. Atque in re publica maxime conservanda sunt iura belli. Nam cum sint duo genera decertandi, unum per disceptationem,<sup>1</sup> alterum per vim, cumque illud proprium sit hominis, hoc beluarum,<sup>2</sup> confugiendum est ad posterius si uti non licet superiore. Qua re suscipienda quidem bella sunt ob eam causam, ut sine iniuria in pace vivatur, parta autem victoria conservandi ii qui non crudeles in bello, non immanes fuerunt, ut maiores nostri Tusculanos, Aequos, Volscos, Sabinos, Hernicos in civitatem etiam acceperunt, at Karthaginem et Numantiam funditus<sup>3</sup> sustulerunt. Nolle Corinthum, sed credo aliquid secutos, opportunitatem loci maxime, ne posset aliquando ad bellum faciendum locus ipse adhortari. Mea quidem sententia paci quae nihil habitura sit insidiarum semper est consulendum. In quo si mihi esset obtemperatum, si non optimam, at aliquam rem publicam, quae nunc nulla est, haberemus. Et cum iis quos vi deviceris consulendum est, tum ii qui armis positis ad imperatorum fidem confugient, quamvis murum aries<sup>4</sup> percusserit, recipiendi. In quo tanto opere apud nostros iustitia culta est ut ii qui civitates aut nationes devictas bello in fidem receperint, earum patroni<sup>5</sup> essent more maiorum. Ac belli quidem aequitas sanctissime populi Romani iure perscripta est. Ex quo intellegi potest nullum bellum esse iustum nisi quod aut rebus repetitis geratur aut denunciatum ante sit et indictum. M. quidem Catonis senis est epistula ad M. filium, in qua scribit se audisse eum missum<sup>6</sup> factum esse a consule, cum in Macedonia bello Persico miles esset. Monet igitur ut caveat ne proelium ineat; negat enim ius esse, qui miles non sit, cum hoste pugnare.

CICERO, *De Officiis*, i. 33-37

<sup>1</sup> *disceptationem*, 'discussion.' <sup>2</sup> *beluarum*, 'beasts.' <sup>3</sup> *funditus*, 'utterly.' <sup>4</sup> *aries*, 'battering-ram.' <sup>5</sup> *patroni*, 'protectors.' <sup>6</sup> *missum facere* means 'discharge.'

## LATIN P—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday

9 a.m. Two hours

Read each passage through several times before beginning to write the translation of it. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

*Cicero indignantly denies the truth of Antony's charges.*

Tuus videlicet salutaris<sup>1</sup> consulatus, perniciosus meus. Adeone<sup>2</sup> pudorem perdidisti ut hoc in eo templo dicere ausus sis in quo ego senatum illum, qui quondam orbi terrarum praesidebat, consulebam, tu homines perditissimos cum gladiis conlocavisti? At etiam ausus es—quid autem est quod tu non audeas?—clivum<sup>3</sup> Capitolinum dicere me consule plenum servorum armatorum fuisse. Ut illa, credo, nefaria senatus consulta fierent, vim adferebam senatui. O miser, qui apud talis viros tam impudenter loquere! Quis enim eques Romanus, quis praeter te adulescens nobilis, quis ullius ordinis, qui se civem esse meminisset, cum senatus in hoc templo esset, in clivo Capitolino non fuit? Etenim cum homines nefarii de patriae parricidio<sup>4</sup> confiterentur se urbem inflammare, civis trucidare, vastare Italiam, delere rem publicam consensisse, quis esset qui ad salutem communem defendendam non excitaretur, praesertim cum senatus populusque Romanus haberet ducem, qualis si qui nunc esset, tibi idem quod illis accidit contigisset?—CICERO, *Philippica* ii. 15, 16, 17.

<sup>1</sup> *salutaris*, adjective. <sup>2</sup> *adeo*, 'so completely.' <sup>3</sup> *clivum Capitolinum*, 'the ascent to the Capitol.' <sup>4</sup> *parricidio*, 'destruction.'

*Jugurtha secures the aid of Bocchus and attacks the Romans.*

At Iugurtha, postquam oppidum Capsam aliosque locos munitos et sibi utilis, simul et magnam pecuniam amiserat, ad Bocchum nuntios misit: quam primum in Numidiam copias adduceret; proeli faciendi tempus adesse. Quem ubi cunctari accepit et dubium belli atque pacis rationes trahere<sup>1</sup>, rursus uti antea proximos eius donis corruptit, ipsique Mauro<sup>2</sup> pollicetur Numidiae partem tertiam, si aut Romani Africa expulsi aut integris suis finibus bellum compositum foret. Eo praemio inlectus<sup>3</sup> Bocchus cum magna multitudo Iugurtham accedit. Ita amborum exercitu coniuncto Marium, iam in hiberna proficiscentem, vix decuma parte diei reliqua invadunt, rati noctem, quae iam aderat, et victis sibi munimento fore et, si vicissent, nullo impedimento, quia locorum scientes erant; contra Romanis utrumque casum in tenebris difficiliorem fore.

SALLUST, *Jugurtha*, 97.

<sup>1</sup> *trahere*, 'weigh.' <sup>2</sup> *Mauro* refers to Bocchus. <sup>3</sup> *inlectus*, equivalent to *inductus*.

## LATIN P—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday, June 19

9 a.m. Two hours

Read each passage through several times before beginning to write the translation of it. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

*The results of Pompey's campaigns against the pirates and Mithridates.*

Ego vero sic intellego, patres conscripti, nos hoc tempore in provinciis decernendis<sup>1</sup> perpetuae pacis habere oportere rationem. Nam quis non hoc sentit, omnia alia esse nobis vacua ab omni periculo atque etiam suspitione belli? Iam diu mare videmus illud immensum, cuius fervore<sup>2</sup> non solum maritimi cursus sed urbes etiam et viae militares iam tenebantur, virtute Cn. Pompei sic a populo Romano ab Oceano usque ad ultimum Pontum tamquam unum aliquem portum tutum et clausum teneri; nationes eas, quae numero hominum ac multitudine ipsa poterant in provincias nostras redundare, ita ab eodem esse partim recisas,<sup>3</sup> partim repressas, ut Asia, quae imperium antea nostrum terminabat, nunc tribus novis provinciis ipsa cingatur. Possum de omni regione, de omni genere hostium dicere: nulla gens est quae non aut ita sublata sit ut vix exstet, aut ita domita<sup>4</sup> ut quiescat, aut ita pacata ut victoria nostra imperioque laetetur.

CICERO, *De Provinciis Consularibus*, 30, 31.

<sup>1</sup> *decernendis*. Cicero is discussing the assignment of provinces to governors. <sup>2</sup> *fervore*, 'violence.' It refers to the pirates. <sup>3</sup> *recisas*, literally 'cut back.' <sup>4</sup> *domita*, from *domo*, 'tame.'

*Memmius urges severity against those who have sacrificed public interest to private gain.*

Qua re moneo hortorque vos ne tantum scelus impunitum omittatis. Non peculatus<sup>1</sup> aerari factus est neque per vim sociis ereptae pecuniae, quae quamquam gravia sunt, tamen consuetudine iam pro nihilo habentur. Hosti acerrimo prodita senatus auctoritas, proditum imperium vestrum est, domi militiaeque res publica venalis<sup>2</sup> fuit. Quae nisi quaesita erunt, quid erit reliquum, nisi ut illis qui ea fecere oboedientes vivamus? Nam impune quae libet facere, id est regem esse. Neque ego vos, Quirites, hortor ut malitis civis vestros perperam<sup>3</sup> quam recte fecisse, sed ne ignoscendo malis bonos perditum eatis.<sup>4</sup> In re publica multo praestat benefici quam malefici immemorem esse. Bonus tantum modo signior fit, ubi negligas, at malus improbius. Ad hoc<sup>5</sup>, si iniuriae non sint, haud saepe auxili egeas.—SALLUST, *Jugurtha*, 31, 25–29.

<sup>1</sup> *peculatus*, 'embezzlement.' <sup>2</sup> *venalis*, 'for sale.' <sup>3</sup> *perperam*, 'basely.' <sup>4</sup> *perditum eatis*, equivalent to *perdati*. <sup>5</sup> *ad hoc*, equivalent to *praeterea*.



## LATIN P—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday, June 18

9 a.m. Two hours

Read each passage through several times before beginning to write the translation of it. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

*The thoroughness of Caesar's conquest of Gaul*

Bellum Gallicum, patres conscripti, C. Caesare imperatore gestum est, antea tantum modo repulsum. Ipse ille C. Marius influentis in Italiam Gallorum maximas copias repressit, non ipse ad eorum urbis sedisque penetravit. Modo ille meorum laborum, periculorum, consiliorum socius, C. Pomptinus, fortissimus vir, ortum repente bellum Allobrogum atque hac scelerata coniuratione excitatum proeliis fregit eosque domuit<sup>1</sup> qui lacessierant, sed ea victoria contentus re publica metu liberata quievit.<sup>2</sup> C. Caesaris longe aliam video fuisse rationem; non enim sibi solum cum iis quos iam armatos contra populum Romanum videbat bellandum esse duxit, sed totam Galliam in nostram dicionem<sup>3</sup> esse redigendam. Itaque cum acerrimis nationibus et maximis Germanorum et Helvetiorum proeliis felicissime decertavit; ceteras domuit, imperio populi Romani parere adsuefecit,<sup>4</sup> et quas regiones quasque gentis nullae nobis antea litterae, nulla vox, **nulla fama** notas fecerat, eas noster imperator nosterque exercitus et populi Romani arma peragrarunt.<sup>5</sup>—CICERO, *De Provinciis Consularibus*, 32, 33.

<sup>1</sup> domuit, from domo, 'subdue.' <sup>2</sup> quievit, from quiesco, 'rest.' <sup>3</sup> dicionem, equivalent to imperium. <sup>4</sup> adsuefecit, from adsuefacio, 'accustom.' <sup>5</sup> peragrarunt, from peragro, 'travel through.'

*King Bocchus addresses Sulla*

"Numquam ego arbitratus sum fore uti rex maximus in hac terra et omnium quos novi privato homini gratiam deberem. Et mehercule, Sulla, ante te cognitum multis orantibus, aliis ultro egomet opem tuli, nullius indigui.<sup>1</sup> Id<sup>2</sup> imminutum, quod ceteri dolere solent, ego laetor. Fuerit mihi eguisse aliquando pretium tuae amicitiae, qua apud animum meum nihil carius habeo. Id experiri licet. Arma, viros, pecuniam, postremo quicquid animo libet, sume, utere, et, quoad vives, numquam tibi redditam gratiam putaveris. Nam, ut ego aestimo, regem armis quam munificentia vinci minus flagitiosum est. Sed de re publica vestra, cuius curator huc missus es, paucis accipe. Bellum ego populo Romano neque feci neque factum umquam volui; at finis meos contra armatos armis tutatus sum. Id omitto, quoniam vobis ita placet. Gerite quoad vultis cum Iugurtha bellum. Praeterea si quid meque vobisque dignum petiveris, non repulsus abibis."—SALLUST, *Jugurtha*, 110 (adapted).

<sup>1</sup> indigui, from indigeo, 'need.' <sup>2</sup> id refers to opem tuli.

## LATIN P—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday, June 23

9 a.m. Two hours

Read each passage through several times before beginning to write the translation of it. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

*Cicero writes of his speech on the pardon of Marcellus.*

Fecerat hoc<sup>1</sup> senatus, ut cum a L. Pisone mentio esset facta de M. Marcello et C. Marcellus se ad Caesaris pedes abiecisset, cunctus consurgeret et ad Caesarem supplex accederet. Ita mihi pulcher hic dies visus est ut speciem aliquam viderer videre quasi reviviscentis rei publicae. Itaque cum omnes ante me rogati<sup>2</sup> gratias Caesari egissent praeter Volcacium (is enim, si eo<sup>3</sup> loco esset, negavit se facturum fuisse), ego rogatus mutavi meum consilium. Nam statueram non inertia, sed desiderio pristinae dignitatis in perpetuum tacere. Fregit hoc meum consilium et Caesaris magnitudo animi et senatus officium.<sup>4</sup> Itaque pluribus verbis egi Caesari gratias, meque metuo ne etiam in ceteris rebus honesto otio privarim, quod erat unum solacium in malis. Sed tamen, quoniam effugi eius offensionem, qui fortasse arbitraretur me hanc rem publicam non putare, si perpetuo tacerem, modice<sup>5</sup> hoc faciam aut etiam intra modum, ut et illius voluntati et meis studiis serviam.—CICERO, *Ad Familiares*, iv. 4.

<sup>1</sup> *hoc* refers to what follows.

<sup>3</sup> *eo*, equivalent to *Caesaris*.

<sup>2</sup> *rogati*, 'called upon.'

<sup>4</sup> *officium*, 'loyalty.'

<sup>5</sup> *modice*, 'with moderation.'

*Cicero glories in the circumstances of his return from banishment.*

Mihi negas optandum reditum fuisse per homines armatos? Vim scilicet ego desideravi, qui, dum vis fuit, nihil egi, et quem, si vis non fuisset, nulla res labefactare<sup>1</sup> potuisset. Hunc ego reditum repudiarem, qui ita florens<sup>2</sup> fuit ut verear ne quis me studio gloriae putet idcirco<sup>3</sup> exisse, ut ita redirem? Quem enim umquam senatus civem nisi me nationibus exteris commendavit? Cuius umquam propter salutem nisi meam senatus publice sociis populi Romani gratias egit? De me uno patres conscripti decreverunt ut qui provincias cum imperio obtinerent, qui quaestores legatique essent salutem et vitam custodirent. In una mea causa post Romam conditam factum est ut litteris consularibus ex senatus consulto cuncta ex Italia omnes qui rem publicam salvam vellent convocarentur. Quod numquam senatus in universae rei publicae periculo decrevit, id in unius mea salute conservanda decernendum putavit.—CICERO, *Pro Sestio*, 127, 128.

<sup>1</sup> *labefactare*, 'overthrow.'

<sup>2</sup> *florens*, 'splendid.'

<sup>3</sup> *idcirco*, 'for this reason.'

## **LATIN Q**

SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY



## LATIN Q—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Wednesday

2:00 p.m. Two hours

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

*Diomedes and Ulysses surprise Dolon, a Trojan scout, and capture the horses of Rhesus.*

Dumque iter horrendum loca per non nota paventes  
 carcebant, venit ecce Dolon, quem Troia pubes  
 miserat, ut Danaum sollerti<sup>1</sup> pectore vires  
 perspiceret sensusque ducum plebisque referret.  
 Quem procul ut vidit socius Diomedis Ulixes,  
 abdiderunt occultantes sua corpora furtim  
 post densos frutices,<sup>2</sup> dum spe percussus<sup>3</sup> inani  
 Tros Eumediades<sup>4</sup> cursu praecederet illos,  
 ne facile oppressus gressum in sua castra referret.  
 Post ubi transierat fidens animoque manuque,  
 prosiluerunt viri iuvenemque evadere cursu  
 conantem capiunt ferroque manuque minantur.  
 Ille timore pavens "Vitam concedite" dixit,  
 "hoc unum satis est; quod si perstatis in ira,  
 quanta ex morte mea capietis praemia laudis?  
 At si cur veniam tacitis exquiritis umbris:  
 maxima Troia mihi currum promisit Achillis,  
 si vestras cepisset opes. Haec dona secutus  
 in dubios casus, coram quod cernitis ipsi,  
 infelix cecidi. Nunc vos per numina divom,  
 per mare, per Ditis fluctus obtestor opaci,  
 ne rapere hanc animam crudeli caede velitis.  
 Haec pro concessa referetis dona salute:  
 consilium Priami remque omnem ex ordine gentis  
 expediam Phrygiae." Postquam quid Troia pararet  
 cognovere viri, fauces mucrone recluso  
 detrudunt iuveni. Post haec tentoria Rhesi  
 intrant atque ipsum somno vinoque sepultum  
 obtruncant spolianteque viros fusosque per herbam  
 exanimant socios; tum tristi caede peracta  
 praeda umeros onerant, multo candore nitentis  
 Thracas equos rapiunt, quos nec praecederet Euris  
 nec posset volucris cursu superare sagitta.  
 Inde iterum Argolicas primae sub tempore lucis  
 ad classis redeunt.

—*Ilias Latina*, 703–737.

<sup>1</sup> *sollerti*, 'shrewd.' <sup>2</sup> *frutices*, 'bushes.' <sup>3</sup> *percussus*, from *percutere*, 'to dazzle.' <sup>4</sup> Eumedes was the father of Dolon.

## LATIN Q—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Wednesday

2 p.m. Two hours

Read each passage through several times before beginning to write the translation of it. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

*Aeneas and his ally, Tarchon, burn the bodies of their dead warriors.*

Aurora interea miseris mortalibus almam  
extulerat lucem, referens opera atque labores;  
iam pater Aeneas, iam curvo in litore Tarchon  
constituere pyras. Huc corpora quisque suorum  
more tulere patrum, subiectisque ignibus atris  
conditur in tenebras altum caligine<sup>1</sup> caelum.  
Ter circum accensos cincti fulgentibus armis  
decurrere rogos, ter maestum funeris ignem  
lustrare in equis ululatusque ore dedere.  
Spargitur et tellus lacrimis, sparguntur et arma;  
it caelo clamorque virum clangorque tubarum.  
Hinc alii spolia occisis derepta Latinis  
coniciunt igni, galeas ensesque decoros  
frenaque ferventisque rotas; pars munera nota,  
ipsorum clipeos et non felicia tela.  
Multa boum circa<sup>2</sup> mactantur corpora Morti,  
saetigerosque<sup>3</sup> sues raptasque ex omnibus agris  
in flammam iugulant<sup>4</sup> pecudes.

VERGIL, *Aeneid*, xi. 182-199.

<sup>1</sup> *caligine*, 'smoke.' <sup>2</sup> *circa*, equivalent to *circum*. <sup>3</sup> *saetigeros*, 'bristly.' <sup>4</sup> *iugulant*, 'slaughter.'

*A sacrifice enables the Greek fleet to sail from Aulis.*

Permanet Aoniis Nereus violentus in undis  
bellaque non transfert; et sunt qui parcere Troiae  
Neptunum credant, quia moenia fecerat urbi.  
At non Thestorides.<sup>1</sup> Nec enim nescitve tacetve  
sanguine virgineo placandam virginis iram  
esse deae. Postquam pietatem publica causa  
rexque patrem vicit, castumque datura cruorem  
flentibus ante aram stetit Iphigenia ministris,  
victa dea est nubemque oculis obiecit, et inter  
officium turbamque sacri vocesque precantum  
supposita fertur mutasse Mycenida<sup>2</sup> cerva.  
Ergo ubi, qua decuit, lenita est caede Diana,  
et pariter Phoebes, pariter maris ira recessit,  
accipiunt ventos a tergo mille carinae,  
multaque perpersae<sup>3</sup> Phrygia potiuntur harena.

OVID, *Metamorphoses*, xii. 24-38.

<sup>1</sup> *Thestorides*, from *Thestor*. The word refers to Calchas. <sup>2</sup> *Mycenida*, from *Mycenis*. The word refers to Iphigenia. <sup>3</sup> *perpersae*, a compound of *paior*.

# LATIN Q—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Wednesday, June 19

2 p.m. Two hours

Read each passage through several times before beginning to write the translation of it. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

*Ilioneus gives reasons why King Latinus should welcome the Trojans.*

Dixerat, et dicta Ilioneus sic voce secutus:  
 "Rex, genus egregium Fauni, nec fluctibus actos  
 atra subegit hiems vestris succedere terris  
 nec sidus regione viae litusve fefellit;  
 consilio hanc omnes animisque volentibus urbem  
 adferimur pulsi regnis, quae maxima quondam  
 extremo veniens Sol aspiciebat Olympo.  
 Ab Iove principium generis, Iove Dardana pubes  
 gaudet avo, rex ipse Iovis de gente suprema  
 Troius Aeneas tua nos ad limina misit.  
 Non erimus regno indecores, nec vestra feretur  
 fama levis tantive abolescet<sup>1</sup> gratia facti,  
 nec Troiam Ausonios gremio excepisse pigebit.<sup>2</sup>  
 Fata per Aeneae iuro dextramque potentem,  
 sive fide seu quis bello est expertus et armis:  
 multi nos populi, multae (ne temne, quod ultro  
 praeferimus manibus vittas ac verba precantia)  
 et petiere sibi et voluere adiungere gentes;  
 sed nos fata deum vestras exquirere terras  
 imperiis egere suis."

*Aeneid*, vii. 212-221, 231-240.

<sup>1</sup> *abolescet*, 'fade away.'    <sup>2</sup> *pigebit*, 'repent.'

*Venus wins divinity for Aeneas.*

Iamque deos omnes ipsamque Aeneia virtus  
 Iunonem veteres finire coegerat iras,  
 cum, bene fundatis opibus crescentis Iuli,  
 tempestivus<sup>1</sup> erat caelo Cythereus heros.  
 Ambieratque Venus superos, colloque parentis  
 circumfusa sui "Numquam mihi" dixerat "ullo  
 tempore dure pater, nunc sis mitissimus opto,  
 Aeneaeque meo, qui te de sanguine nostro  
 fecit avum, quamvis parvum des, optime, numen,  
 dummodo des aliquod. Satis est inamabile regnum  
 adspexisse semel, Stygios semel isse per amnes."  
 Adsensere dei, nec coniunx regia vultus  
 immotos tenuit, placatoque adnuat ore.  
 Tum pater "Estis" ait "caelesti munere digni,  
 quaeque petis, pro quoque petis. Cape, nata, quod optas."  
 OVID, *Metamorphoses*, xiv. 581-595.

<sup>1</sup> *tempestivus*, 'ready.'



# LATIN Q—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Wednesday, June 18

2 p.m. Two hours

Read each passage through several times before beginning to write the translation of it. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

*The Colchians discover the flight of Medea and Jason.*

Interea patrias<sup>1</sup> saevus venit horror ad aures,  
fata domus luctumque ferens, fraudemque fugamque  
virginis. Hinc subitis infelix frater in armis,  
urbs etiam mox tota coit; volat ipse senectae  
immemor Aeetes. Complentur litora bello  
nequiquam; fugit immissis nam puppis habenis.  
Mater adhuc ambas tendebat in aequora palmas,  
et soror, atque omnes aliae matresque nurusque  
Colchides, aequalesque tibi, Medea, puellae.  
Exstat sola parens, impletque ululatibus auras:  
"Siste fugam, medio refer huc ex aequore puppim;  
nata, potes. Quo," clamat, "abis? Hic turba tuorum  
omnis, et iratus nondum pater; haec tua tellus  
sceptraque. Quid terris solam te credis Achaeis?  
Quis locus Inachias<sup>2</sup> inter tibi, barbara, natas?"  
Ipsa fugit, tantoque (nefas!) ipsa ardet amore.

VALERIUS FLACCUS, *Argonautica*, viii. 134-148, and 159.

<sup>1</sup> *patrias* refers to Aeetes.    <sup>2</sup> *Inachias*, 'of Inachus.'

*Scylla betrays her father, Nisus, to Minos, by cutting the lock of hair on which his life depends.*

Talia dicenti, curarum maxima nutrix,  
nox intervenit; tenebrisque audacia crevit.  
Prima quies aderat, qua curis fessa diurnis  
pectora somnus habet. Thalamos taciturna paternos  
intrat, et (heu facinus!) fatali nata parentem  
crine suum spoliatur, praedaeque potita nefanda  
per medios hostes—meriti fiducia tanta est—  
pervenit ad regem. Quem sic adfata paventem est:  
"Suasit amor facinus. Proles ego regia Nisi  
Scylla tibi trado patriaeque meosque Penates.  
Praemia nulla peto, nisi te. Cape pignus amoris  
purpureum crinem, nec me nunc tradere crinem  
sed patrium tibi crede caput," scelerataque dextra  
munera porrexit.<sup>1</sup> Minos porrecta refugit:  
"Di te summoveant, o nostri infamia saeculi,  
orbe suo; tellusque tibi pontusque negetur.  
Certe ego non patiar Iovis incunabula,<sup>2</sup> Creten,  
qui meus est orbis, tantum contingere monstrum."

OVID, *Metamorphoses*, viii. 81-100.

<sup>1</sup> *porrexit*, from *porrigo*, 'present.'    <sup>2</sup> *incunabula*, 'cradle.'

## LATIN Q—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Wednesday, June 23

2 p.m. Two hours

Read each passage through several times before beginning to write the translation of it. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

*The Sibyl and Scipio see the shade of Homer.*

Atque hic Elysio tendentem limite<sup>1</sup> cernens  
effigiem iuvenis, caste cui vitta ligabat<sup>2</sup>  
purpurea effusos per colla nitentia crines,  
"Dic," ait, "hic quisnam, virgo? Nam luce refulget  
praecipua frons sacra viro, multaeque sequuntur  
mirantes animae et laeto clamore frequentant.  
Qui vultus! Quam, si Stygia non esset in umbra,  
dixissem facile esse deum!" "Non falleris," inquit  
docta comes Triviae; "meruit deus esse videri,  
et fuit in tanto non parvum pectore numen.  
Carmine complexus terram, mare, sidera, Manis  
et cantu Musas et Phoebum aequavit honore.  
Atque haec cuncta, prius quam cerneret, ordine terris  
prodidit<sup>3</sup> ac vestram tulit usque ad sidera Troiam."  
Scipio perlustrans oculis laetantibus umbram,  
"Si nunc fata darent ut Romula facta per orbem  
hic caneret vates, quanto maiora futuros  
facta eadem intrarent<sup>4</sup> hoc," inquit, "teste nepotes!  
Felix Aeacide, cui tali contigit ore  
gentibus ostendi! Crevit tua carmine virtus."

SILIUS ITALICUS, *Punica*, xiii. 778-797.

<sup>1</sup> *limite*, 'path.'

<sup>2</sup> *ligabat*, from *ligo*, 'bind.'

<sup>3</sup> *prodidit*, from *prodo*, 'describe.'

<sup>4</sup> *intrarent*, from *intro*, 'inspire.'

*Aeneas consults the Sibyl and enters the Lower World.*

Has<sup>1</sup> ubi praeteriit et Parthenopeia<sup>2</sup> dextra  
moenia deseruit, laeva de parte canori  
Aeolidae tumulum et loca feta palustribus undis,  
litora Cumarum, vivacisque<sup>3</sup> antra Sibyllae  
intrat, et ad Manis veniat per Averna paternos  
orat. At illa diu vultum tellure moratum  
erexit, tandemque deo furibunda recepto,  
Magna petis," dixit, "vir factis maxime, cuius  
"dextera per ferrum, pietas spectata<sup>4</sup> per ignes.  
Pone tamen, Troiane, metum; potiere petitis,  
Elysiasque domos et regna novissima mundi<sup>5</sup>  
me duce cognosces simulacraque cara parentis.  
Invia virtuti nulla est via." Dixit, et auro  
fulgentem raram silva Iunonis Avernae  
monstravit, iussitque suo divellere trunco.  
Paruit Aeneas, et formidabilis Orci  
vidit opes atavosque<sup>6</sup> suos umbramque senilem  
magnanimi Anchisae. Didicit quoque iura locorum,  
quaeque novis essent adeunda pericula bellis.

OVID, *Metamorphoses*, xiv. 101-119.

<sup>1</sup> *Has* refers to scenes previously described. <sup>2</sup> *Parthenopeia*, adjective from *Parthenope*, an early name of Naples. <sup>3</sup> *vivacis*, from *vivax*, 'long-lived,' 'venerable.' <sup>4</sup> *spectata*, 'tested.'

<sup>5</sup> *mundi*, 'world.' <sup>6</sup> *atavos*, 'ancestors.'

## **COMPREHENSIVE LATIN**



# Comprehensive Examination

## LATIN

Wednesday, June 21

9:00 a.m.—12:00 m.

Candidates who have studied Latin *four or more years* (C4) will take Parts II, III, and IV.

Candidates who have studied Latin *three years* (C3) will take Part I entire and *either* Part II *or* III.

Candidates who have studied Latin *less than three years* (C2) will take Part I entire.

Divide your time fairly. Read the passages through before beginning to write. Do not hurry. The quality of the work is more important than its quantity. All translations must be into idiomatic English.

### PART I

Translate the following passage:

[*Caesar plans to shut off Pompey.*]

Quibus rebus cognitis Caesar consilium capit ex loci natura. Erant enim circum castra Pompei permulti colles. Hos primum praesidiis tenuit castellaque ibi communiit. Inde, ut loci cuiusque natura ferebat, ex castello in castellum perducta munitione circumvallare Pompeium instituit haec spectans, quod angusta re frumentaria utebatur, quodque Pompeius multitudine equitum valebat, quo minore periculo undique frumentum com-  
meatumque exercitui supportare posset, simul ut pabulatione Pompeium prohiberet equitatumque eius ad rem gerendam inutilem efficeret, tertio ut auctoritatem, qua ille maxime apud exterarum nationes niti<sup>1</sup> videbatur, minueret, cum fama per orbem terrarum percubisset<sup>2</sup> illum a Caesare obsideri neque  
audere proelio dimicare. —Caes. B.C. 3. 43

<sup>1</sup> to depend. <sup>2</sup> to become widespread.

1. Decline in full *colles* (2), *cuiusque* (3), *minore* (6), *commeatum* (6).
2. Conjugate *capit* (1) in the future indicative active; *instituit* (4) in the present subjunctive active; *utebatur* (5) in the imperfect subjunctive.
3. Write and name the principal parts of *cognitis* (1) and *prohiberet* (8). Write and name all of the infinitives and participles of *capit* (1). Write and name the imperatives of *ferebat* (3), *dimicare* (11).
4. Compare *angusta* (5) and *minore* (6). State and compare the corresponding adverbs. Explain fully the derivation of *equitatum* (8) and *inutilem* (8).
5. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *praesidiis* (2), *re* (5), *equitum* (6), *exercitui* (7), *pabulatione* (7), *illum* (10).
6. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *circumvallare* (4), *utebatur* (5), *posset* (7), *efficeret* (8), *percubisset* (10), *obsideri* (10).

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

Translate into Latin:

Although he forced the enemy to fight with his troops, he was unable to take their camp by storm. Therefore he led his forces to the town, that they might be protected by its walls; for he hoped that on the next day the enemy would come nearer, so that he could more easily use his cavalry. But when they learned his plans, they were unwilling to do what he desired.

## PART II

Translate the following passage:

[Cicero speaks of the importance of the province of Sicily.]

Atque antequam de incommodis<sup>1</sup> Siciliae dico, pauca mihi videntur esse de provinciae dignitate, vetustate, utilitate dicenda; nam cum omnium sociorum provinciarumque rationem diligenter habere debetis, tum praecipue Siciliae, iudices, plurimis iustissimisque de causis: primum, quod omnium nationum exterarum princeps Sicilia se ad amicitiam fidemque populi Romani applicavit: prima omnium, id quod ornamentum imperii est, provincia est appellata, prima docuit maiores nostros, quam praeclarum esset exteris gentibus imperare; sola provincia fuit ea fide benevolentiaque erga populum Romanum, ut civitates eius insulae, quae semel in amicitiam nostram venissent, nunquam postea deficerent, pleraeque autem et maxime illustres in amicitia perpetuo manerent. Itaque maioribus nostris in Africam ex hac provincia gradus<sup>2</sup> imperii factus est; neque enim tam facile opes Karthaginis tantae concidissent, nisi illud et rei frumentariae subsidium et receptaculum classibus nostris pateret.

—In Verr. II. ii. 2-3

<sup>1</sup> misfortunes. <sup>2</sup> advance.

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *sociorum* (3), *nationum* (5), *gentibus* (8), *fide* (8).
2. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *dicenda* (2), *esset* (7), *imperare* (8), *deficerent* (10).
3. Explain the derivation of *dignitate* (2), *diligenter* (3); and the formation of *venissent* (10).
4. Comment on the historical references contained in this passage.

## PART III

Translate the following passage:

[Euryalus and Nisus are discovered by horsemen of the Latins.]

Interea praemissi equites ex urbe Latina,  
cetera dum legio campis instructa moratur,  
ibant et Turno regi responsa ferebant,  
ter centum, scutati<sup>1</sup> omnes, Volcente magistro.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

Iamque propinquabant castris murosque subibant  
 cum procul hos laevo flectentis limite cernunt,  
 et galea Euryalum sublustri<sup>2</sup> noctis in umbra  
 prodidit immemorem radiisque adversa refulsit.  
 Haud temere est visum. Conclamat ab agmine Volcens: 375  
 'State, viri. Quae causa viae? Quive estis in armis?  
 Quove tenetis iter?' Nihil illi tendere contra,  
 sed celerare fugam in silvas et fidere nocti.  
 Obiciunt equites sese ad divortia<sup>3</sup> nota  
 hinc atque hinc, omnemque abitum custode coronant. 380  
 Silva fuit late dumis atque ilice nigra  
 horrida, quam densi complerant undique sentes,<sup>4</sup>  
 rara per occultos lucebat semita callis.<sup>5</sup>  
 Euryalum tenebrae ramorum onerosaque praeda  
 impediunt, fallitque timor regione viarum. 385  
 Nisus abit; iamque imprudens evaserat hostis  
 atque locos qui post Albae de nomine dicti  
 Albani. —Virgil *Aen.* 9. 367-388

<sup>1</sup> Compare scutum, shield. <sup>2</sup> dim. <sup>3</sup> forks in the roads. <sup>4</sup> brambles. <sup>5</sup> paths, ways.

1. Write out verses 375 and 376, divide them into feet, and mark the quantities of the syllables and the chief caesuras.
2. What is the principal difference between Latin and English verse?
3. How far, according to Virgil, does Fate determine the actions of Aeneas?

#### PART IV

Translate into Latin, paying careful attention to word order and marking the quantities of the penults:

When the Senator from Indiana was speaking of this dreadful war, he declared that we should be worthy of scorn<sup>1</sup> if we were to disregard<sup>2</sup> what the war had taught. "For," said he, "the times are changed, and our policies<sup>3</sup> must be changed in accordance<sup>4</sup> with the times. Don't you realize that during these years, owing to the scarcity<sup>5</sup> of our ships, not even our wealthiest cities have been safe? We are very like the foolish<sup>6</sup> bird which, to avoid danger, hides its head in the sand.<sup>7</sup> Let us, therefore, my friends, urge the American people to take the necessary action.<sup>8</sup> For I myself have no doubt that, now the matter has been clearly stated, you all think as I do."

<sup>1</sup> contemptio. <sup>2</sup> neglego. <sup>3</sup> ratio. <sup>4</sup> pro. <sup>5</sup> paucitas. <sup>6</sup> stultus. <sup>7</sup> arena. <sup>8</sup> = to do what is necessary.



# Comprehensive Examination

## LATIN

Tuesday, September 19

9:00 a.m.—12:00 m.

Candidates who have studied Latin *four* years or more (C4) will take Parts II, III, and IV.

Candidates who have studied Latin *three* years (C3) will take Part I entire and *either* Part II or III.

Candidates who have studied Latin *less than three* years (C2) will take Part I entire.

Divide your time fairly. Read the passages through before beginning to write. Do not hurry. The quality of the work is more important than its quantity. All translations must be into idiomatic English.

### PART I

Translate the following passage:

[*Catulus plans to deceive the enemy.*]

Q. Lutatius Catulus cum a Cimbris pulsus unam spem salutis haberet, si flumen liberavisset, cuius ripam hostes tenebant, in proximo monte copias ostendit, velut si<sup>1</sup> castra ibi positurus esset. Ac praecepit suis ne sarcinas solverent aut onera deponerent neu quis ab ordinibus signisque discederet; et quo magis opinionem hostium confirmaret, pauca tabernacula<sup>2</sup> in conspectu erigi iussit ignesque fieri et quosdam vallum exstruere, quosdam, ut conspicerentur, in lignationem<sup>3</sup> exire. Quod Cimbri vere agi existimantes et ipsi castris delegerunt locum dispersique in proximos agros ad comparanda ea quae mansuris necessaria sunt, occasionem dederunt Catulo non solum flumen traiciendi, sed etiam castra sua oppugnandi. —Frontinus 1. 3 10

<sup>1</sup> velut si, as if. <sup>2</sup> tents. <sup>3</sup> gathering wood.

1. Write and name the principal parts of *pulsus* (1), *solverent* (4), *discederet* (4), *erigi* (6), *traiciendi* (10).
2. Decline in the singular only *spem* (1), *conspectu* (5), *ipsi* (8); decline throughout *cuius* (2), *onera* (4), *signis* (4).
3. Conjugate in the voice here used the future indicative of *pulsus* (1); the perfect subjunctive of *positurus* (3); the present indicative of *conspicerentur* (7); the imperfect subjunctive of *dispersi* (8).
4. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *Cimbris* (1), *salutis* (1), *suis* (3), *quod* (7), *castris* (8).
5. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *haberet* (1), *liberavisset* (2), *esset* (3), *discederet* (4), *confirmaret* (5).
6. Compare *proximo* (2), *magis* (5), *vere* (7)

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

Translate into Latin:

When all the women and children had been sent out of the town, Caesar was unwilling to receive them into his camp, because his supply of grain was small. Although they begged him with tears to save them, he determined to employ the plan which he had used the year before. Therefore he forced them to return to Alesia that he might capture the town the more quickly.

## PART II

Translate the following passage:

[*The Condemnation of Socrates.*]

Imitatus est homo Romanus et consularis veterem illum Socratem, qui, cum omnium sapientissimus esset sanctissimeque vixisset, ita in iudicio capitis pro se ipse dixit, ut non supplex aut reus,<sup>1</sup> sed magister aut dominus videretur esse iudicum. Quin etiam, cum ei scriptam orationem disertissimus<sup>2</sup> orator Lysias attulisset, quam, si ei videretur, edisceret,<sup>3</sup> ut ea pro se in iudicio 5 uteretur, non invitus legit et commode scriptam esse dixit; 'sed,' inquit, 'ut, si mihi calceos<sup>4</sup> Sicyonios attulisses, non uterer, quamvis essent habiles et apti ad pedem, quia non essent viriles': sic illam orationem disertam sibi et oratoriam videri, fortem et virilem non videri. Ergo ille quoque damnatus est neque solum primis sententiis, quibus tantum<sup>5</sup> statuebant iudices, utrum 10 damnarent an absolverent, sed etiam illis, quas iterum legibus ferre debebant. Erat enim Athenis reo damnato, si fraus capitalis non esset, quasi poenae aestimatio; et sententia cum iudicibus daretur, interrogabatur reus, quam quasi aestimationem commeruisse se maxime confiteretur.—Cic. *Deorat.* I. 54

<sup>1</sup> defendant. <sup>2</sup> eloquent. <sup>3</sup> to commit to memory. <sup>4</sup> shoes. <sup>5</sup> only.

1. Explain the uses of *ut* in lines 3, 5, and 6.
2. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *reus* (3), *ea* (5), *sententiis* (10), *reo* (12).
3. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *videretur* (3), *edisceret* (5), *essent* (8), *videri* (9), *damnarent* (11).
4. Give the principal parts of *vixisset* (2), *edisceret* (5), *uterer* (7), *absolverent* (11).

## PART III

Translate the following passage:

[*Mars aids the Latins against the Teucris.*]

Hic Mars armipotens animum virisque Latinis  
addidit et stimulos acris sub pectore vertit,  
immisitque Fugam Teucris atrumque Timorem.  
Undique conveniunt, quoniam data copia pugnae,

720

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bellatorque animo deus incidit.

Pandarus, ut fuso<sup>1</sup> germanum corpore cernit  
et quo sit fortuna loco, qui casus agat res,  
portam vi multa converso cardine torquet  
obnixus latis umeris, multosque suorum

725

moenibus exclusos duro in certamine linquit;  
ast alios secum includit recipitque ruentis,  
demens, qui Rutulum in medio non agmine regem  
viderit irrumpentem ultroque incluserit urbi,  
immanem veluti pecora inter inertia tigrim.

730

Continuo nova lux oculis effulsit et arma  
horrendum sonuere, tremunt in vertice cristae  
sanguineae clipeoque micantia fulmina mittit.  
Agnoscent faciem invisam atque immania membra  
turbati subito Aeneadae. Tum Pandarus ingens  
emicat et mortis fraternae fervidus ira  
effatur: 'Non haec dotalis<sup>2</sup> regia<sup>3</sup> Amatae,  
nec muris cohibet patriis media Ardea Turnum.  
Castra inimica vides, nulla hinc exire potestas.'

735

—Virgil *Aen.* 9. 717-739

<sup>1</sup> laid low, stretched on the ground. <sup>2</sup> adjective from *dos*, dowry. <sup>3</sup> palace.

1. Write out verses 726 and 727, divide them into feet, and mark the quantities of the syllables and the chief caesuras.
2. What do you call the metrical pause after Pandarus in verse 722?
3. Comment on the length of verse 721.
4. Did Virgil intend to represent Aeneas as deserving blame for leaving Dido?
5. Indicate on map 134 b the course of Aeneas' wanderings from Troy to Italy.

#### PART IV

Translate into Latin, paying careful attention to word-order and marking the quantities of the penults:

The Commissioners chosen by Turkey<sup>1</sup> and by the several Balkan<sup>2</sup> states to conclude peace assembled in London<sup>3</sup> a few years ago. Greece also sent Commissioners to participate in the conference, although she had refused to join the armistice.<sup>4</sup> Day after day the Turks, according to their custom, prolonged<sup>5</sup> the conferences and delayed<sup>6</sup> the business of the commission. This they did because they hoped to obtain better terms by delay, or even to secure intervention<sup>7</sup> by the Great Powers. The one condition laid down<sup>8</sup> by the Balkan Commissioners, without which there could be no peace, was that Turkey should surrender the ancient city of Adrianople.<sup>9</sup> This the Turkish envoys said they never would do.

<sup>1</sup> Turcia. <sup>2</sup> Balcanus, -a, -um. <sup>3</sup> Londinium. <sup>4</sup> indutiae. <sup>5</sup> produco. <sup>6</sup> demoror. <sup>7</sup> Express by an object clause introduced by *ut*. <sup>8</sup> propono. <sup>9</sup> Hadrianopolis.



# Comprehensive Examination

## LATIN

Wednesday, June 20

9 a.m.-12 m.

Candidates who have studied Latin *four or more* years (Cp 4) will take Parts III, IV, and V.

Candidates who have studied Latin *three* years (Cp 3) will take Part I entire and either Part IIA or IIB; but, *if time allows*, candidates *may* take both A and B.

Candidates who have studied Latin *less than three* years (Cp 2) will take Part I entire.

Divide your time fairly. Read the passages through before beginning to write. All translations must be made into idiomatic English.

### PART I

Translate:

[*Regulus refuses to remain at Rome.*]

Post haec Carthaginienses a Regulo duce, quem ceperant, petiverunt, ut Romam proficisceretur et pacem a Romanis obtineret ac permutationem<sup>1</sup> captivorum faceret. Ille Romam cum venisset, inductus in senatum nihil egit quod Romani expectabant sed dixit se ex illa die, qua in potestatem hostium venisset, Romanum esse destitisse. Itaque senatui persuasit, ne pax cum Poenis fieret; illos enim fractos multis casibus spem nullam habere; atque oravit ne tot milia captivorum propter se redderentur. Ipse Carthaginem rediit, offerentibusque Romanis, ut eum Romae tenerent, negavit se in ea urbe mansurum, in qua, postquam hostibus servierat, dignitatem honesti civis habere non posset. Regressus ad Africam omnibus suppliciis interfectus est. 5 10

<sup>1</sup>exchange.

1. Decline in the singular only *ille* (3), *spem* (6), *omnibus* (10); decline in the plural only *suppliciis* (10); decline throughout *casibus* (6).
2. Conjugate *proficisceretur* (2) in the future indicative, *faceret* (3) in the present subjunctive passive, *esse* (5) in the perfect subjunctive, *redderentur* (7) in the present indicative passive, *servierat* (9) in the imperfect indicative active.
3. Write and name the principal parts of *destitisse* (5), *persuasit* (5), *fractos* (6), *mansurum* (9), *regressus* (10).
4. Compare *malus* and *multus* and their corresponding adverbs.
5. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *Romam* (3), *se* (4), *qua* (4), *senatui* (5), *Romae* (8).
6. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *obteneret* (2), *destitisse* (5), *fieret* (6), *mansurum* (9), *habere* (10), *posset* (10).

Translate into Latin:

When Labienus had gained possession of the camp of the enemy, word was brought that the soldiers of the seventh legion were hard pressed by the Gauls. Since, moreover, he could see from higher ground in how great danger they were, he urged his own men to bring them aid as soon as possible. After their arrival the battle was renewed so fiercely that the Gauls retreated.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

## PART II

### A

Translate:

[*Marcellus respected Minerva's temple; Verres robbed it.*]

Templum Minervae est in Insula, de quo ante dixi; quod Marcellus non attigit, quod plenum atque ornatum reliquit; quod ab isto sic spoliatum atque direptum est non ut ab hoste aliquo, qui tamen in bello religionem et consuetudinis iura retineret, sed ut a barbaris praedonibus<sup>1</sup> vexatum esse videatur. Pugna erat equestris Agathocli regis in tabulis<sup>2</sup> picta; iis autem tabulis interiores templi parietes vestiebantur.<sup>3</sup> Nihil erat ea pictura nobilius, nihil Syracusis quod magis visendum putaretur. Has tabulas M. Marcellus, cum omnia victoria illa sua profana<sup>4</sup> fecisset, tamen religione impeditus non attigit; iste, cum illa propter diuturnam pacem fidelitatemque populi Syracusani sacra religiosaque accepisset, omnis eas tabulas abstulit. 10

<sup>1</sup>robber.    <sup>2</sup>picture.    <sup>3</sup>to cover.    <sup>4</sup>common, secular, i.e., the opposite of *sacra*.

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *tabulis* (6), *pictura* (6), *Syracusis* (7).
2. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *vexatum esse* (4), *putaretur* (7), *accepisset* (10).
3. Explain the derivation of *equestris* (5), *fidelitatem* (9), and the formation of *vestiebantur* (6).

### B

Translate:

[*The wounding of Aeneas.*]

At pius Aeneas dextram tendebat inermem  
 nudato capite atque suos clamore vocabat:  
 'Quo ruitis? quaeve ista repens discordia surgit?  
 o cohibete iras! ictum iam foedus et omnes  
 compositae leges, mihi ius concurrere soli, 5  
 me sinite atque auferte metus; ego foedera faxo  
 firma manu, Turnum debent haec iam mihi sacra.'  
 Has inter voces, media inter talia verba  
 ecce viro stridens alis adlapsa sagitta est.  
 . . . . .  
 Nec sese Aeneae iactavit vulnere quisquam. 10  
 Turnus ut Aenean cedentem ex agmine vidit  
 turbatosque duces, subita spe fervidus ardet;  
 poscit equos atque arma simul, saltuque superbus  
 emicat in currum et manibus molitur habenas.  
 Multa virum volitans dat fortia corpora leto, 15  
 seminecis volvitur multos aut agmina curru  
 proterit aut raptas fugientibus ingerit hastas.

*faxo* (6) = *faciam*.

*sacra* (7) *rites*, in which they were engaged.

*molitur* (14) *manages*.

*seminecis* (16) *half dead*.

*proterit* (17) *crushes*.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)



1. Write out lines 13 and 14, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras.
2. What does Virgil state as the subject of the *Aeneid*? Outline his method of telling his story. What part do the gods play in the story?
3. When was Virgil born? What importance in connection with his writings had his acquaintance with Augustus? What other men were writing poetry at the same time?

### PART III

Translate:

[*Cicero answers the reproach that he favored Pompey against Caesar.*]

Castra mihi Pompeii atque illud omne tempus obiecisti; quo quidem tempore si, ut dixi, meum consilium auctoritasque valuisset, tu hodie egeres, nos liberi essemus; res publica non tot duces et exercitus amisisset. Fateor enim me, cum ea, quae acciderunt, providerem futura, tanta in maestitia fuisse, quanta ceteri optimi cives, si idem providissent, fuissent. Dolebam, 5 dolebam, patres conscripti, rem publicam, vestris quondam meisque consiliis conservatam brevi tempore esse perituram. Nec vero eram tam indoctus ignarusque rerum, ut frangerer animo propter vitae cupiditatem, quae me manens conficeret angoribus, dimissa molestiis<sup>1</sup> omnibus liberaret: illos ego praestantissimos viros, lumina rei publicae, vivere volebam, tot consularis, 10 tot praetorios, tot honestissimos senatores, omnem praeterea florem nobilitatis ac iuventutis, tum optimorum civium exercitus; qui si viverent, quamvis iniqua condicione pacis—mihi enim omnis pax cum civibus bello civili utilior videbatur—, rem publicam hodie teneremus.

<sup>1</sup> *distress.*

1. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *valuisset* (2), *acciderunt* (4), *frangerer* (8), *liberaret* (9), *vivere* (10).
2. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *mihi* (1), *rerum* (8), *animo* (8), *molestiis* (9), *condicione* (13).
3. What were Cicero's relations to Julius Caesar? to Pompey?
4. Give a short account of Cicero's early life and education.

### PART IV

Translate:

[*The Mother of the Gods, by a miracle, saves the Trojan ships from Turnus.*]

Ergo aderat promissa dies et tempora Parcae debita complerant, cum Turni iniuria Matrem admonuit ratibus sacris depellere taedas. Hic primum nova lux oculis offulsit et ingens visus ab Aurora caelum transcurrere nimbus 5 Idaeique chori; tum vox horrenda per auras excidit et Troum Rutulorumque agmina complet: 'Ne trepidate meas, Teucri, defendere navis

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neve armate manus; maria ante exurere Turno  
 quam sacras dabitur pinus. Vos ite solutae, 10  
 ite deae pelagi: genetrix iubet.' Et sua quaeque  
 continuo puppes abrumpunt vincula ripis  
 delphinumque<sup>1</sup> modo demersis aequora rostris  
 ima petunt. Hinc virgineae (mirabile monstrum)  
 reddunt se totidem facies pontoque feruntur. 15  
 Obstipuerunt animis Rutuli, contritus ipse  
 turbatis Messapus equis, cunctatur et amnis  
 rauca sonans revocatque pedem Tiberinus ab alto.  
 At non audaci Turno fiducia cessit;  
 ultro animos tollit dictis atque increpat ultro: 20  
 "Troianos haec monstra petunt, his Iuppiter ipse  
 auxilium solitum eripuit: non tela neque ignis  
 expectant Rutulos."

<sup>1</sup> *dolphin*.

1. Write out lines 20, 21, and 22, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras.
2. Write the common prose construction for *ne trepide* (8), *ponto* (15), and an equivalent form for *obstipuerunt* (16).
3. What is an epic poem? What epic poetry did Virgil presumably know when he wrote the *Aeneid*? What method does he use for introducing the facts that precede the opening of his poem?
4. What parts of the story of the *Aeneid*, unessential to the main narrative, are introduced by Virgil largely for their own interest? Discuss them sufficiently to show why you select them.

## PART V

In writing this passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form. All that is required is to present in correct Latin the ideas here expressed.

Translate into Latin:

Let me ask the distinguished Senator what he would have done had he been President<sup>1</sup> of the United States<sup>2</sup> when Francesco Villa led his troop of bandits within our boundaries and raided several towns in Arizona. Would he have addressed a note to Carranza, calling upon him for satisfaction? Would he not rather have ordered the General of our army to pursue the bandit leader until he captured or killed him? The American people really bear no grudge<sup>3</sup> against either the Mexicans or against the First Chief personally. This Carranza well knows; and he knows also that the American people wish the Mexicans to be peaceful and prosperous. If, however, the First Chief's own troops should attack the American soldiers, then and then only<sup>4</sup> could war be made on the Mexicans.

<sup>1</sup> *Praeses*, -idis. <sup>2</sup> *Civitates Consociatae*. <sup>3</sup> bear a grudge, *invideo*. <sup>4</sup> then and then only, *tum demum*.

# Comprehensive Examination

## LATIN

Tuesday, September 18

9. a.m.-12 m.

Candidates who have studied Latin *four* years or more (Cp 4) will take Parts III, IV, and V.

Candidates who have studied Latin *three* years (Cp 3) will take Part I entire and either Part II A or II B; but, *if time allows*, candidates *may* take both A and B.

Candidates who have studied Latin *less than three* years (Cp 2) will take Part I entire.

Divide your time fairly. Read the passages through before beginning to write. All translations must be made into idiomatic English.

### PART I

Translate:

[*The Romans scorn the offer of Pyrrhus.*]

Pyrrhus unum ex legatis Romanorum, Fabricium, sic admiratus est, cum eum pauperem<sup>1</sup> esse cognovisset, ut quarta parte regni promissa sollicitare vellet, ut ad se transiret, atque a Fabricio contemptus est. Quare cum Pyrrhus Romanorum ingenti admiratione teneretur, legatum, Cineam nomine, Romam misit, qui pacem aequis condicionibus peteret. Sed pax illis maxime 5 displicuit renuntiaturumque Pyrrho est a senatu eum cum Romanis, nisi ex Italia recessisset, pacem habere non posse. Tum Romani iusserunt captivos omnes, quos Pyrrhus reddiderat, infames<sup>2</sup> haberi, quod armati capi potuissent, nec eos ad veterem statum reverti, priusquam duorum hostium occisorum arma rettulissent. Ita legatus Pyrrhi reversus est. 10

<sup>1</sup> a poor man.    <sup>2</sup> disgraced.

1. Decline in the singular only, *unum* (1), *omnes* (8), *quos* (8); decline throughout *nomine* (4), *statum* (9).
2. Conjugate *admiratus est* (1) in the present subjunctive, *transiret* (3) in the future indicative active, *posse* (7) in the imperfect indicative, *capi* (8) in the present indicative passive, *occisorum* (9) in the future perfect indicative active.
3. Write and name the principal parts of *cognovisset* (2), *vellet* (3), *transiret* (3), *contemptus est* (3), *rettulissent* (10).
4. Compare *maxime* (5), *veterem* (9).
5. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *parte* (2), *Romanorum* (4), *nomine* (4), *Romam* (5), *illis* (5).
6. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *esse* (2), *vellet* (3), *peteret* (5), *recessisset* (7), *potuissent* (8), *rettulissent* (10).

Translate into Latin:

The next day ambassadors of the Remi came to the camp to tell Caesar about the plans of his enemies. They said that the Belgae, who were the bravest of all the tribes of Gaul, had collected so great an army that the matter ought not to be neglected. After Caesar learned from his allies what the dangers were, he was soon able to conquer the Belgae and to free the Romans from fear.

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## PART II

Translate:

### A

[*The defendant cannot hope for acquittal.*]

Tametsi de absolutione<sup>1</sup> istius neque ipse iam sperat nec populus Romanus metuit: de impudentia singulari, quod adest, quod respondet, sunt qui mirentur. Mihi pro cetera eius audacia atque amentia ne hoc quidem mirandum videtur; multa enim et in deos et in homines impie nefarieque commisit, quorum scelerum poenis agitur et a mente consilioque deducitur. Agunt eum praecipitem poenae civium Romanorum, quos partim securi<sup>2</sup> percussit, partim in vinculis necavit, partim implorantes iura libertatis et civitatis in crucem<sup>3</sup> sustulit. Rapiunt eum ad supplicium di patrii, quod iste unus inventus est qui e complexu parentum abreptos filios ad necem duceret, et parentis pretium pro sepultura<sup>4</sup> liberorum posceret. 5 10

<sup>1</sup>acquittal.    <sup>2</sup>axe.    <sup>3</sup>cross.    <sup>4</sup>burial.

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *mihi* (3), *scelerum* (5), *parentis* (10).
2. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *mirentur* (3), *inventus est* (9), *duceret* (9).
3. Explain the derivation of *audacia* (3), *impie* (4), and the formation of *mirentur* (3).

Translate:

### B

[*Jupiter refuses to favor either the Trojans or the Rutulians.*]

Talibus orabat Iuno, cunctique fremebant  
caelicolae adsensu vario, ceu flamina prima  
cum deprensa fremunt silvis et caeca volutant  
murmura venturos nautis prodentia ventos.  
Tum pater omnipotens, rerum cui prima potestas, 5  
infit<sup>1</sup> (eo dicente deum domus alta silescit  
et tremefacta solo tellus, silet arduus aether,  
tum Zephyri posuere,<sup>2</sup> premit placida aequora pontus):  
“Accipite ergo animis atque haec mea figte dicta.  
Quandoquidem Ausonios coniungi foedere Teucris 10  
haud licitum, nec vestra capit discordia finem,  
quae cuique est fortuna hodie, quam quisque secat<sup>3</sup> spem,  
Tros Rutulusne fuat,<sup>4</sup> nullo discrimine habebō.”  
Hic finis fandi. Solio tum Iuppiter aureo  
surgit, caelicolae medium quem ad limina ducunt. 15

<sup>1</sup>begins.    <sup>2</sup>supply *se*.    <sup>3</sup>gains.    <sup>4</sup>=*sit*.

1. Write out lines 8, 9, and 12, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras.
2. Write out the prose or more common forms for *deum* (6), and *posuere* (8).
3. At what places did Aeneas stop on his way from Troy to Latium? Who were Achates, Creusa, Juno, Iulus, Priam?
4. What other poems beside the *Aeneid* did Virgil write? Briefly describe each. When did he finish the *Aeneid*?

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### PART III

Translate:

[*Cicero appeals to Caesar to show mercy to his client.*]

Novum crimen,<sup>1</sup> C. Caesar, et ante hunc diem non auditum propinquus<sup>2</sup> meus ad te Q. Tubero detulit, Q. Ligarium in Africa fuisse, idque C. Pansa, praestanti vir ingenio, fretus fortasse familiaritate ea, quae est ei tecum, ausus est confiteri: itaque quo me vertam nescio. Paratus enim veneram, cum tu id neque per te scires neque audire aliunde potuisses, ut ignoratione tua ad hominis miseri salutem abuterer; sed quoniam diligentia inimici investigatum est quod latebat, confitendum est, opinor, praesertim cum meus necessarius<sup>3</sup> Pansa fecerit, ut id integrum<sup>4</sup> iam non esset, omissaque controversia omnis oratio ad misericordiam tuam conferenda est, qua plurimi sunt conservati, cum a te non liberationem culpae, sed errati<sup>5</sup> veniam, impetravissent. Habes igitur, Tubero, quod est accusatori maxime optandum, confitentem reum, sed tamen hoc confitentem, se in ea parte fuisse, qua te, qua virum omni laude dignum, patrem tuum.

<sup>1</sup> charge.    <sup>2</sup> relative.    <sup>3</sup> friend.    <sup>4</sup> new, a new matter.    <sup>5</sup> error.

1. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *confiteri* (4), *scires* (5), *fecerit* (8), *esset* (8).
2. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *ingenio* (3), *familiaritate* (3), *ei* (3), *culpae* (10).
3. What service did Cicero do the state during his consulship?
4. What was Cicero's relation to the different parties after the assassination of Julius Caesar?

### PART IV

Translate:

[*Evander, the Arcadian king, bids farewell to his son Pallas.*]

Tum pater Euandrus dextram complexus euntis<sup>1</sup>  
haeret inexpectus lacrimans ac talia fatur:  
"O mihi praeteritos referat si Iuppiter annos,  
qualis eram cum primam aciem Praeneste sub ipsa  
stravi scutorumque incendi victor acervos  
et regem hac Erulum dextra sub Tartara misi,  
nascenti cui tris animas Feronia mater  
(horrendum dictu) dederat, terna arma movenda  
ter leto sternendus erat; cui tum tamen omnis  
abstulit haec animas dextra et totidem exuit armis:  
non ego nunc dulci amplexu divellerer usquam,  
nate, tuo, neque finitimo Mezentius umquam  
huic capiti insultans tot ferro saeva dedisset  
funera, tam multis viduasset<sup>2</sup> civibus urbem.  
At vos, o superi, et divum tu maxime rector  
Iuppiter, Arcadii, quaeso, miserescite regis  
et patrias audite preces: si numina vestra

<sup>1</sup> supply filii.    <sup>2</sup> deprived.

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incolumem Pallanta mihi, si fata reservant,  
 si visurus eum vivo et venturus in unum:  
 vitam oro, patior quemvis durare laborem.  
 Sin aliquem infandum casum, Fortuna, minaris,  
 nunc, nunc o liceat crudelem abrumpere vitam,  
 dum te, care puer, mea sola et sera voluptas,  
 complexu teneo."

1. Write out lines 4 and 5, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras. Comment on the difference in tone between the two lines and explain how it is produced.
2. Aeneas is an epic hero. Discuss his fitness or unfitness to be considered an ideal hero, basing your judgment upon incidents in the *Aeneid*.
3. What were some of Virgil's purposes in writing the *Aeneid*?

## PART V

In writing this passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form. All that is required is to present in correct Latin the ideas here expressed.

Translate into Latin:

Some Roman writers tell us that Pompey was undeservedly praised for having wrested Mithridates' kingdom from him. We cannot, therefore, doubt that these men believed Pompey's personal enemies, who pointed out that Lucullus had almost broken the power of Mithridates before Pompey was put in command of this war. Furthermore<sup>1</sup> they are convinced that, if the king's son had not rebelled against his father, Pompey would have been defeated by the Asiatic king.

There are others also who, eager to criticize<sup>2</sup> Pompey, quote<sup>3</sup> these words of Cato: "The whole Mithridatic war," he said, "was waged against women." To this Cicero himself makes reply that Sulla could not crush this king; and furthermore that Mithridates, after taking several years to strengthen his resources for war, became so powerful that he planned to join<sup>4</sup> the Ocean with the Pontus, and the forces of Sertorius in Spain<sup>5</sup> with his own.

<sup>1</sup> *quin etiam*.

<sup>2</sup> *reprehendo*.

<sup>3</sup> i.e., "use."

<sup>4</sup> i.e., *thought he should*, etc.

<sup>5</sup> i.e., "Spanish," *Hispanus-a-um*.

# Comprehensive Examination

## LATIN

Wednesday, June 19

9 a.m.-12 m.

Candidates who have studied Latin *four or more* years (Cp 4) will take Parts III, IV, and V.

Candidates who have studied Latin *three* years (Cp 3) will take Part IA and either Part IIA and C or Part IIB and C.

Candidates who have studied Latin *less than three* years (Cp 2) will take Part I entire.

Divide your time fairly. Read the passages through before beginning to write. Use idiomatic English.

### PART I

#### A

Translate:

[*Cassius and Marcellus maneuver against each other.*]

Cassius fidei magis quam virtuti legionum confidebat. Itaque cum castra castris conlata essent et Marcellus locum idoneum castello cepisset quo prohibere aqua Cassianos posset, Cassius veritus ne genere quodam obsidionis clauderetur in regionibus alienis sibi que infestis noctu silentio ex castris proficiscitur celerique itinere Uliam contendit, quod sibi fidele esse oppidum credebat. Hunc Marcellus insequitur et castellis idoneis locis collocatis operibusque in circuitu oppidi continuatis<sup>1</sup> Uliam Cassiumque munitionibus clausit. Quae priusquam perficerentur, Cassius omnem suum equitatum emisit; quem magno sibi usui fore credebat si pabulari frumentarique Marcellum non pateretur, magno autem fore impedimento si clausus obsidione et inutilis necessarium consumeret frumentum.

<sup>1</sup> *continuate*, 'to make continuous.'

1. Decline in the singular only: *fidei* (1), *fidele* (5), *operibus* (7); in the plural only: *itinere* (5), *hunc* (6), *equitatum* (9).
2. Conjugate *confidebat* (1) in the future indicative active, *prohibere* (3) in the future indicative passive, *posset* (3) in the imperfect indicative, *proficiscitur* (5) in the imperfect subjunctive, *credebat* (6) in the perfect subjunctive active.
3. Write and name the principal parts of *confidebat* (1), *conlata essent* (2), *veritus* (3), *pateretur* (10), *consumeret* (11).
4. Compare *magis* (1), *idoneum* (2), *celeri* (5).
5. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *virtuti* (1), *aqua* (3), *Uliam* (5), *usui* (9), *obsidione* (11).
6. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *cepisset* (2), *posset* (3), *perficerentur* (8), *fore* (9), *consumeret* (11).

#### B

Translate into Latin:

Since the number of the enemy was increasing, Caesar thought that he ought to begin the battle before more came to their aid. Next day he led out all of his forces and waited to see what plan the Gauls would follow. When he found out that they would remain in the camp, he urged his men to make an attack upon them at once. By this he gained the victory so quickly that no one was able to escape.



## PART II

### A

Translate:

[*The lawyer is invited to compare his mode of life with that of the soldier.*]

Sed ut hoc omisso ad studiorum atque artium contentionem<sup>1</sup> revertamur, qui<sup>2</sup> potest dubitari quin ad consulatum adipiscendum multo plus adferat dignitatis rei militaris quam iuris civilis gloria? Vigilas tu de nocte ut tuis consultoribus respondeas, ille ut eo quo intendit mature cum exercitu perveniat; te gallorum,<sup>3</sup> illum tubarum cantus exsuscitat; tu actionem instituis, ille aciem instruit; tu caves ne tui consultores, ille ne urbes aut castra capiantur; ille exercitatus est in propagandis finibus, tuque in regendis. Ac nimirum—dicendum est enim quod sentio—rei militaris virtus praestat ceteris omnibus. Haec nomen populo Romano, haec huic urbi aeternam gloriam peperit, haec orbem terrarum parere huic imperio coegit.

<sup>1</sup> comparison.    <sup>2</sup> how.    <sup>3</sup> cock.

1. Explain the derivation of *dignitatis* (2), indicating all the elements of which the word is composed.

Explain the meaning of the following words as suggested by their derivation from the Latin: *civilization*, *vigilant*, *resuscitate*, *definite*, *popularity*.

Name any five English words, other than those just given, derived from words in the above passage.

2. Name any two Roman generals mentioned by Cicero in his speech on the Manilian Law, and briefly tell what he says of them.

### B

Translate:

[*Turnus answers the old king's counsels of peace.*]

Nunc ad te et tua magna, pater, consulta revertor.  
Si nullam nostris ultra spem ponis in armis,  
si tam deserti sumus et semel agmine verso  
funditus occidimus neque habet Fortuna regressum,  
oremus pacem et dexteras tendamus inertis.  
Quamquam o si solitae quicquam virtutis adesset!  
Ille mihi ante alios fortunatusque laborum  
egregiusque animi, qui, ne quid tale videret,  
procubuit moriens et humum semel ore momordit.<sup>1</sup>  
Sin et opes nobis et adhuc intacta iuventus  
auxilioque urbes Italiae populique supersunt,  
sin et Troianis cum multo gloria venit  
sanguine (sunt illis sua funera, parque per omnis  
tempestat<sup>2</sup>)—cur indecores in limine primo  
deficimus? cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus?

<sup>1</sup> *mordere*, 'to bite.'    <sup>2</sup> used figuratively for the destruction wrought by war.

1. Write out lines 4 and 5, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras.
2. Outline briefly the story of Aeneas' stay in Carthage. What information about the city and its Queen did he have before seeing them? How did he get it?
3. In what ways did Virgil's early life influence his poetry? What poems first brought him a high reputation at Rome?

In writing this passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

I hope I need not urge that no violence be offered to these unhappy people,<sup>1</sup> even though we know how bitterly their European kinsmen hate us. For many years they have lived among us, conducting themselves as exemplary citizens. Who then can be so foolish as to believe that we have declared war upon these individuals?<sup>1</sup> If anyone should assert that any nation on earth valued its reputation for justice more highly than ourselves, we should resent<sup>2</sup> it strongly. Yet with some among us threatening these men with violence, others objecting to the study of their language, may we not fairly be charged with injustice?

<sup>1</sup> omit.    <sup>2</sup> use *ferre* with the proper adverb.

### PART III

Translate:

[*Inferior social position should not debar a man from the consulship.*]

Quamquam ego iam putabam, iudices, multis viris fortibus ne ignobilitas generis obiceretur meo labore esse perfectum, qui non modo Curiis, Catonibus, Pompeiis, antiquis illis fortissimis viris, novis hominibus, sed his recentibus, Mariis et Didiis et Caeliis, commemorandis id agebam. Cum vero ego tanto intervallo claustra ista nobilitatis refregissem, ut aditus ad consulatum posthac, sicut apud maiores nostros fuit, non magis nobilitati quam virtuti pateret, non arbitrabar, cum ex familia vetere et inlustri consul designatus ab equitis Romani filio consule defenderetur, de generis novitate accusatores esse dicturos. Etenim mihi ipsi accidit ut cum duobus patriciis, altero impro- 5  
bissimo atque audacissimo, altero modestissimo atque optimo viro, peterem<sup>1</sup>; 10  
superavi tamen dignitate Catilinam, gratia Galbam. Quod si id crimen homini novo esse deberet, profecto mihi neque inimici neque invidi defuissent. Omittamus igitur de genere dicere cuius est magna in utroque dignitas; videamus cetera.

<sup>1</sup> *peterere*, 'to be a candidate for office.'

1. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *obiceretur* (2), *esse* (2), *refregissem* (5), *deberet* (12), *defuissent* (12).
2. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *viris* (1), *intervallo* (5), *accusatores* (8), *dignitate* (11), *mihi* (12).
3. Explain the meaning of the following words as suggested by their derivation from the Latin: *objection*, *commemoration*, *novelty*, *accidental*, *incriminate*.
4. To what occasion does Cicero refer in lines 9 ff.? Write briefly on his social position.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)



## Translate:

[*Pallas' prayer to Hercules and Jupiter's answer.*]

Desiluit Turnus biiugis, pedes<sup>1</sup> apparat ire  
 comminus; utque leo, specula cum vidit ab alta  
 stare procul campis meditantem in proelia taurum,  
 advolat, haud alia est Turni venientis imago.  
 Hunc ubi contiguum missae fore credidit hastae,  
 ire prior Pallas, si qua fors adiuvet ausum  
 viribus imparibus, magnumque ita ad aethera fatur:  
 'Per patris hospitium et mensas, quas advena<sup>2</sup> adisti,  
 te precor, Alcide, coeptis ingentibus adsis.  
 Cernat semineci sibi me rapere arma cruenta  
 victoremque ferant morientia lumina Turni.'  
 Audiit Alcides iuvenem magnumque sub imo  
 corde premit gemitum lacrimasque effundit inanis.  
 Tum genitor natum dictis adfatur amicis:  
 'Stat sua cuique dies, breve et irreparabile tempus  
 omnibus est vitae; sed famam extendere factis,  
 hoc virtutis opus. Troiae sub moenibus altis  
 tot nati cecidere deum; quin occidit una  
 Sarpedon, mea progenies: etiam sua Turnum  
 fata vocant metasque dati pervenit ad aevi.'  
 Sic ait, atque oculos Rutulorum reicit arvis.  
 At Pallas magnis emittit viribus hastam  
 vaginaque cava fulgentem deripit ensem.

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<sup>1</sup> *pedes* (nom. sing.), 'on foot.'    <sup>2</sup> *advena*, 'stranger' (nom. sing. masculine).

1. Write out lines 7 and 8, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras.
2. Enumerate the forms in line 18 that are unusual or poetic and write their common prose equivalents. What is the construction of *vagina* (23) and what equivalent construction would be more common in prose?
3. What is bucolic poetry? What bucolic poetry did Virgil write?
4. What part of the story of the Trojan War does Virgil tell in the *Aeneid*? Why did he limit himself to that part?

## PART V

In writing this passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

You, Soldiers of the National Army, are undertaking a great duty. Do not doubt that the heart<sup>1</sup> of the whole country is with you. Everything that you do will be watched with the deepest solicitude, not only by those who are near<sup>2</sup> and dear to you, but by the whole nation besides. For this great war draws us all together, makes us all comrades and brothers, as all true Americans felt themselves to be when we made good<sup>3</sup> our national independence.<sup>4</sup> Let it be your pride,<sup>5</sup> therefore, to show all men everywhere, not only what good soldiers you are, but also what good men you are. My affectionate confidence<sup>6</sup> goes with you in every battle and in every test.<sup>7</sup> God keep and guide you.—(Adapted from President Wilson's address to the National Army.)

<sup>1</sup> *animus*.

<sup>2</sup> not *prope*.

<sup>3</sup> *confirmo*.

<sup>4</sup> i.e., 'freedom.'

<sup>5</sup> *decus*.

<sup>6</sup> i.e., 'love and confidence.'

<sup>7</sup> *periculum*.



# Comprehensive Examination

## LATIN

Tuesday, September 17

9 a.m.-12 m.

Candidates who have studied Latin *four or more years* (Cp4) will take Parts III, IV, and V.

Candidates who have studied Latin *three years* (Cp3) will take Part IA and *either* Part IIA and C or Part IIB and C.

Candidates who have studied Latin *less than three years* (Cp2) will take Part I entire.

Divide your time fairly. Read the passages through before beginning to write. Use idiomatic English.

### PART I

#### A

Translate:

[*Caesar summons aid to the help of Africa.*]

Interim nobiles homines ex suis oppidis profugere et in castra Caesaris devenire et de adversariorum eius crudelitate commemorare coeperunt. Quorum lacrimis Caesar maxime commotus, cum antea constitisset e castris aestate inita cunctis copiis auxiliisque accitis<sup>1</sup> bellum cum suis adversariis gerere, hieme proficisci instituit litterisque celeriter in Siciliam ad Alienum missis imperavit ut sine mora ac nulla excusatione hiemis ventorumque quam primum exercitus sibi transportaretur: Africam provinciam perire funditusque<sup>2</sup> everti ab suis inimicis; quod nisi celeriter sociis esset subventum, praeter ipsam Africam terram nihil, ne tectum quidem, quo se reciperent ab illorum scelere insidiisque reliquum futurum.

<sup>1</sup> summoned. <sup>2</sup> funditus, 'utterly.'

1. Decline in the singular only: *nobiles* (1), *illorum* (10); decline in the plural only: *homines* (1), *scelere* (10); decline throughout: *exercitus* (7).
2. Conjugate *devenire* (2) in the future indicative active, *commemorare* (2) in the present subjunctive passive, *commotus* (3) in the imperfect subjunctive passive, *missis* (6) in the future perfect indicative active, *perire* (7) in the imperfect indicative active.
3. Write and name the principal parts of *profugere* (1), *inita* (4), *gerere* (5), *instituit* (5), *everti* (8).
4. Compare *nobiles* (1), *maxime* (3), *celeriter* (5).
5. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *castra* (1), *lacrimis* (3), *hieme* (5), *ventorum* (6).
6. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *constituisset* (3), *transportaretur* (7), *perire* (7), *esset subventum* (8), *reciperent* (9), *futurum* (10).

#### B

Translate into Latin:

While Caesar was on the march, German envoys came to him to ask why he had determined to make war upon them. Although he knew that they wished delay because the greater part of their forces had gone across the river, he ordered his men not to fight. On hearing this, however, the Germans made so fierce an attack upon Caesar's cavalry that the Romans were not able to withstand them and many were killed.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

## PART II

### A

Translate:

[*Verres attempts a robbery without the knowledge of his superior, Dolabella.*]

Delum venit. Ibi ex fano<sup>1</sup> Apollinis religiosissimo noctu clam sustulit signa<sup>2</sup> pulcherrima atque antiquissima, eaque in onerariam navem suam conicienda curavit. Postridie cum fanum spoliatum viderent ii qui Delum incolebant, graviter ferebant; est enim tanta apud eos eius fani religio atque antiquitas ut in eo loco ipsum Apollinem natum esse arbitrentur. Verbum tamen facere non audebant, ne forte ea res ad Dolabellam ipsum pertineret. Tum subito tempestates coortae sunt maximae, iudices, ut non modo proficisci cum cuperet Dolabella non posset, sed vix in oppido consisteret: ita magni fluctus eiciebantur. Hic navis illa praedonis istius, onusta signis religiosis, expulsa atque eiecta fluctu frangitur; in litore signa illa Apollinis reperiuntur; iussu Dolabellae reponuntur. Tempestas sedatur, Dolabella Delo proficiscitur.

<sup>1</sup> temple.    <sup>2</sup> statue.

1. Explain the derivation of *onerariam* (2), indicating all the elements of which the word is composed.

Explain the meaning of the following words as suggested by their derivation from the Latin: *onerous*, *audacity*, *adjudicate*, *fluctuation*, *sedate*.

2. What references to Roman religious practices occur in the speeches against Catiline?

### B

Translate:

[*Iuturna encourages the Rutulians with the omen of an eagle and a swan.*]

His aliud maius Iuturna adiungit et alto  
dat signum caelo, quo non praesentius ullum  
turbavit mentes Italas monstroque fefellit.  
Namque volans rubra<sup>1</sup> fulvus Iovis ales in aethra<sup>2</sup>  
litoreas agitabat avis turbamque sonantem  
agminis aligeri, subito cum lapsus ad undas  
cycnum excellentem pedibus rapit improbus uncis.  
Arrexere animos Itali, cunctaeque volucres  
convertunt clamore fugam (mirabile visu),  
aetheraque obscurant pennis hostemque per auras  
facta nube premunt, donec vi victus et ipso  
pondere defecit praedamque ex unguibus ales  
proiecit fluvio, penitusque in nubila fugit.

Tum vero augurium Rutuli clamore salutant  
expediuntque manus, primusque Tolumnius augur  
'Hoc erat, hoc, votis' inquit 'quod saepe petivi.'

<sup>1</sup> red.    <sup>2</sup> aethra = aethere.

1. Write out lines 7 and 8, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras.
2. At what point in the adventures of Aeneas does the *Aeneid* begin? To what extent and in what way are his earlier experiences introduced into the story?
3. What events and conditions in Roman politics affected the life and the writings of Virgil? Be definite and concise in your answer.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)



In writing this passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

What would Caesar think, fellow-citizens, concerning this most dreadful war, if he were living in these times? His opinion of its cruelty would indeed be worth hearing. Caesar, it is true, brought much suffering to the men of Gaul. But he was never causelessly cruel: do not think it. And it is a proof<sup>1</sup> of this, that often when he had conquered some savage tribe, he within a brief time so won its friendship that its soldiers were fighting in his own army. Caesar established the civilization<sup>2</sup> of Gaul; and as we read the Commentaries today, we seem to see the spirit<sup>3</sup> of Caesar again warring to save that civilization by driving out the barbarian hordes.

<sup>1</sup> *testimonium*.    <sup>2</sup> *cultus*.    <sup>3</sup> *umbra*.

### PART III

Translate:

[*The bashful orator.*]

Ego qui, sicut omnes sciunt, in foro iudiciisque ita verser ut eiusdem aetatis aut nemo aut pauci pluris causas defenderint, et qui omne tempus quod mihi ab amicorum negotiis datur in his studiis laboribusque consumam, quo paratior ad usum forensem promptiorque esse possim, tamen ita mihi deos velim propitios ut, cum illius mihi temporis venit in mentem quo die citato reo mihi dicendum sit, non solum commoveor animo, sed etiam toto corpore perhorresco. Iam nunc mente et cogitatione prospicio quae tum studia hominum, qui concursus futuri sint, quantam expectationem magnitudo iudici sit adlatura, quantam auditorum multitudinem infamia C. Verris concitatura, quantam denique audientiam orationi meae improbitas illius factura sit. Quae cum cogito, iam nunc timeo quidnam pro offensione hominum, qui illi inimici infensique sunt, et expectatione omnium et magnitudine rerum dignum eloqui possim.

1. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why that mood and that tense are used: *defenderint* (2), *possim* (4), *velim* (5), *sit* (9), *possim* (13).
2. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why that case is used: *aetatis* (2), *reo* (6), *corpore* (6), *iudici* (9), *expectatione* (12).
3. Explain the meaning of the following words as suggested by their derivation from the Latin: *negotiate*, *forensic*, *corporation*, *prospective*, *judicious*.
4. Give an account of Cicero's oratorical training and mention some of his successful cases.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)



## PART IV

Translate:

[*Turnus replies angrily to Drances.*]

Talibus exarsit dictis violentia Turni;  
 dat gemitum rumpitque has imo pectore voces:  
 'Larga quidem, Drance, semper tibi copia fanditum,  
 cum bella manus poscunt, patribusque vocatis  
 primus ades. Sed non replenda est curia verbis,  
 quae tuto tibi magna volant, dum distinet hostem  
 agger murorum nec inundant sanguine fossae.  
 Proinde tona eloquio (solitum tibi) meque timoris  
 argue tu, Drance, quando tot stragis<sup>1</sup> acervos  
 Teucrorum, tua dextra dedit, passimque tropaeis  
 insignis<sup>2</sup> agros. Possit quid vivida virtus,  
 experiare licet: nec longe scilicet hostes  
 quaerendi nobis; circumstant undique muros.  
 Imus in adversos—quid cessas? an tibi Mavors  
 ventosa in lingua pedibusque fugacibus istis  
 semper erit?  
 pulsus ego? aut quisquam merito, foedissime, pulsum  
 arguet, Iliaco tumidum qui crescere Thybrim  
 sanguine et Euandri totam cum stirpe videbit  
 procubuisse domum atque exutos Arcadas armis?  
 haud ita me experti Bitias et Pandarus ingens  
 et quos mille die victor sub Tartara misi,  
 inclusus muris hostilique aggere saeptus.'

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<sup>1</sup> slaughter; here, dead bodies.    <sup>2</sup> from *insignire*, 'to mark,' 'to decorate.'

1. Write out lines 8 and 17, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras.
2. Comment on the length of line 16. What is alliteration? Point out examples in this passage.
3. What were the various influences that led Aeneas to seek a home in Italy?
4. What circumstances gave to Juno, to Venus, and to Neptune the particular interest that each had in the fate of Troy?

## PART V

In writing this passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

In Cicero's opinion, if a state possesses a citizen of extraordinary ability, it should keep him always employed in promoting<sup>1</sup> its interests. But let us imagine<sup>2</sup> what would happen were we to follow strictly<sup>3</sup> this reasoning. Suppose there were a state which thought it possessed a king endowed with such superhuman<sup>4</sup> skill in governing that he ought to rule the world. Would this state hesitate, though unprovoked, to attack other states that this man's talent might become useful to his country? Once a Roman congratulated<sup>5</sup> his countrymen in these words: "We ought to be most grateful to the gods, that Africanus was born in our country. For there is no doubt that the rule of the world must be where he lives." May we not suspect that certain Germans have made their emperor believe that he is a second Scipio?

<sup>1</sup> *amplificare*.

<sup>2</sup> *animo fingere*.

<sup>3</sup> *diligenter*.

<sup>4</sup> *divinus*.

<sup>5</sup> *gratulari*.

# Comprehensive Examination

## LATIN

Wednesday, June 18

9 a.m.-12 m.

Candidates offering Two-Year Latin (Cp2) will take the combination I, II.

Candidates offering Three-Year Latin (Cp3) will take either the combination I, III, V or the combination I, IV, V.

Candidates offering Four-Year Latin (Cp4) will take either the combination III, VII, VIII or the combination IV, VI, VIII.

Candidates who have credit for Latin (Cp3) may complete the requirements in Latin by taking either the combination VI, VIII or the combination VII, VIII.

Divide your time fairly. Read the passages through before beginning to write. Use idiomatic English.

### I

Translate:

[A veteran boldly faces a maddened elephant.]

Non videtur esse praetermittendum de virtute cuiusdam veterani. Nam cum in sinistro cornu elephans vulneratus et dolore concitatus in hominem inermem impetum fecisset, deinde eum sub pedem subiectum genu innixus<sup>1</sup> pondere suo proboscide erecta vibrantique premeret atque necaret, veteranus hic non potuit pati quin se armatus bestiae offerret. Quem postquam elephans ad se telo venire animadvertit, relicto homine militem proboscide circumdat atque in sublime extollit. Armatus, qui in eiusmodi periculo constanter agendum sibi videret, gladio proboscidem caedere, quantum viribus poterat, non destitit. Quo dolore adductus elephans milite abiecto maximo cum stridore<sup>2</sup> conversus ad reliquas bestias se recepit.

<sup>1</sup> *genu innixus*, 'kneeling upon.'

<sup>2</sup> *trumpeting* (i.e., the cry of an elephant in anger).

- Decline in singular only: *pedem* (line 3), *pondere* (l. 4), *vibranti* (l. 4); in the plural only: *cuiusdam* (l. 1), *cornu* (l. 2), *viribus* (l. 9).
- Conjugate *fecisset* (l. 3) in the future indicative passive, *premeret* (l. 4) in the perfect subjunctive active, *abiecto* (l. 9) in the perfect indicative active. Give all the infinitives and participles of *pati* (l. 5) and *caedere* (l. 8).
- Name the principal parts of a Latin verb, and tell why they are important. Give the principal parts of *premeret* (l. 4), *potuit* (l. 5), *offerret* (l. 5), *agendum* (l. 8), *conversus* (l. 10).
- Compare *constanter* (l. 8); account for the adverbial ending *-ter*. Of what words is *animadvertit* (l. 6) composed?
- Name the case of each of the following words, and tell why that case is used: *dolore* (l. 9), *proboscide* (l. 4), *bestiae* (l. 5), *sibi* (l. 8), *viribus* (l. 9).
- Name the mood and tense of each of the following verbs, and tell why that mood and that tense are used: *fecisset* (l. 3), *offerret* (l. 5), *agendum* (l. 8), *videret* (l. 8), *caedere* (l. 8).

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)



## II

Translate into Latin:

The Germans had always waged war with the utmost cruelty. At that time also, because they had laid waste the land of the Belgians with fire and sword, and had carried away even their children into slavery, the commander-in-chief resolved that no peace was to be made with these barbarians before punishment had overtaken them. Accordingly, gathering a vast army, he attacked them fiercely that he might hurl them back across the Rhine.

## III

Translate:

[Cicero sets out for Greece, but meets bad weather.]

Exposui, patres conscripti, profectionis consilium: nunc reversionis, quae plus admirationis habet, breviter exponam. Cum Brundisium iterque illud, quod tritum<sup>1</sup> in Graeciam est, non sine causa vitavissem, Kalendis Sextilibus veni Syracusas, quod ab ea urbe transmissio in Graeciam laudabatur: quae tamen urbs mihi coniunctissima plus una me nocte cupiens retinere non potuit. Veritus sum ne meus repentinus ad meos necessarios adventus suspicionis aliquid adferret, si essem commoratus. Cum autem me ex Sicilia ad Leucopetram, quod est promunturium agri Regini, venti detulissent, ab eo loco conscendi, ut transmitterem; nec ita multum proventus reiectus Austro sum in eum ipsum locum, unde conscenderam.

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<sup>1</sup>regularly traveled ('worn').

- Explain the derivation of *reversionis* (l. 1), indicating all the elements of which the word is composed.
- Show how the meaning of the following words is suggested by their derivation from the Latin: *inevitable*, *urbane*, *conjecture*, *depose*, *transmission*.
- What reason had the inhabitants of Sicily for special gratitude to Cicero?

## IV

Translate:

[A countryman, unable to cure his ailing bees, is advised by his mother to consult the sea god Proteus.]

'Est in Carpathio Neptuni gurgite vates  
caeruleus Proteus, magnum qui piscibus aequor  
et iuncto bipedum curru metitur<sup>1</sup> equorum.  
Hic nunc Emathiae portus patriamque revisit  
Pallenen; hunc et Nymphae veneramur et ipse  
grandaevus Nereus; novit namque omnia vates,  
quae sint, quae fuerint, quae mox ventura trahantur.  
Hic tibi, nate, prius vinclis capiendus, ut omnem  
expediat morbi causam, eventusque secundet.  
Nam sine vi non ulla dabit praecepta, neque illum  
orando flectes; vim duram et vincula capto  
tende; doli circum haec demum franguntur inanes.  
Ipsa ego te, medios cum sol accenderit aestus,  
in secreta senis ducam, quo fessus ab undis  
se recipit, facile ut somno adgrediare iacentem.'

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<sup>1</sup>traverses.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)



- a) Write out lines 12 and 15, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras.
- b) What was the attitude of Vergil to Augustus, and how do his poems show that attitude?
- c) How does Vergil explain Juno's hostility to Aeneas, and how in the *Aeneid* does she give proofs of her enmity?

## V

In writing the following passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

For the last five years the enemy has been sweeping in triumph through the whole of Italy. He has slaughtered our armies, destroyed our strongholds, set fire to our towns, devastated our fields, and has attempted to shake the allegiance of our allies. But now the aspect of affairs is suddenly changed; and we learn that he has sent ambassadors to us to beg for peace. Let us not too hastily accept what he offers. He would not thus change all his plans if his army were as strong as hitherto.

## VI

Translate:

[*Cicero counts only patriots his friends.*]

Quod volent denique homines existiment: nemini ego possum esse bene merenti de re publica non amicus. Etenim si iis qui haec omnia flamma ac ferro delere voluerunt non inimicitias solum sed etiam bellum indixi atque intuli, cum partim mihi illorum familiares, partim etiam me defendente capitis iudiciis essent liberati, cur eadem res publica quae me in amicos 5 inflammare potuit inimicis placare non possit? Quod mihi odium cum P. Clodio fuit, nisi quod perniciosum patriae civem fore putabam qui turpissima libidine incensus duas res sanctissimas, religionem et pudicitiam, uno scelere violasset? Num est igitur dubium ex iis rebus quas is egit agitque cotidie quin ego in illo oppugnando rei publicae plus quam otio meo, non nulli in 10 eodem defendendo suo plus otio quam communi prospexerint?

- a) Name the mood and tense of each of the following verbs, and tell why that mood and that tense are used: *existiment* (l. 1), *essent liberati* (l. 5), *possit* (l. 6), *violasset* (l. 9), *prospexerint* (l. 11).
- b) Name the case of each of the following words, and tell why that case is used: *nemini* (l. 1), *illorum* (l. 4), *capitis* (l. 5), *iudiciis* (l. 5), *communi* (l. 11).
- c) Show how the meaning of the following words is suggested by their derivation from the Latin: *essence*, *familiarize*, *civic*, *indictment*, *indelible*.
- d) Explain the allusion to Clodius. What important part did he play in the fortunes of Cicero?

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

## VII

Translate:

[*The omens at Caesar's death.*]

Sol tibi signa dabit. Solem quis dicere falsum  
 audeat? Ille etiam caecos instare tumultus  
 saepe monet, fraudemque et operta tumescere bella.  
 Ille etiam extincto miseratus Caesare Romam,  
 cum caput obscura nitidum ferrugine<sup>1</sup> textit 5  
 impiaque aeternam timuerunt saecula noctem.  
 Tempore quamquam illo tellus quoque et aequora ponti,  
 obscenaeque canes, inportunaeque volucres  
 signa dabant. Quotiens Cyclopum effervere in agros  
 vidimus undantem ruptis fornacibus<sup>2</sup> Aetnam, 10  
 flammaramque globos liquefactaque volvere saxa!  
 Armorum sonitum toto Germania caelo  
 audiit; insolitis tremuerunt motibus Alpes.  
 Vox quoque per lucos volgo exaudita silentis  
 ingens, et simulacra modis pallentia miris 15  
 visa sub obscurum noctis, pecudesque locutae  
 (infandum!); sistunt amnes terraeque dehiscunt,  
 et maestum inlacrimat templis ebur aeraque sudant.  
 Proluit insano contorquens vertice silvas  
 fluviorum rex Eridanus, camposque per omnis 20  
 cum stabulis armenta tulit.

<sup>1</sup>lurid hue.<sup>2</sup>furnaces; here, crater.

- a) Write out lines 15 and 18, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras. How does Vergil secure an effect of solemnity in line 15?
- b) Why was it impossible for Vergil to bring the love story of Aeneas and Dido to a happy, instead of a tragic, conclusion?
- c) What great men of Vergil's day were friends of his? What favors did he owe to his friends?

## VIII

In writing the following passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

In saying that the enemy must no longer destroy towns and murder their inhabitants our leader spoke for us all. For until the enemy is willing to spare the lives of women and children there is no doubt that the people of this country will be unwilling to spare the enemy. Let us not be afraid, then, that our soldiers will not fight for many years, if necessary, in order to punish those who are unworthy of the name of men. For there is no one who trusts them, even when they come to seek peace. If they had not made war upon the Belgians with great cruelty and committed many other crimes, they might have been pardoned. But after they had done these things all good men became their enemies.



## LATIN

Tuesday, September 16

9 a.m.-12 m.

Candidates offering Two-Year Latin (Cp 2) will take the combination I, II.

Candidates offering Three-Year Latin (Cp 3) will take either the combination I, III, V or the combination I, IV, V.

Candidates offering Four-Year Latin (Cp 4) will take either the combination III, VII, VIII or the combination IV, VI, VIII.

Candidates who have credit for Latin (Cp 3) may complete the requirements in Latin by taking either the combination VI, VIII or the combination VII, VIII.

Divide your time fairly. Read the passages through before beginning to write. Use idiomatic English.

## I

Translate:

[*The carelessness of a Rhodian shipmaster forces Caesar to fight.*]

Erat una navis Rhodia in dextro cornu longe ab reliquis collocata. Hanc conspicati hostes non tenuerunt sese magnoque impetu ad eam contenderunt. Cui coactus est Caesar ferre subsidium ne turpem in conspectu hostium contumeliam acciperet. Proelium commissum est magna contentione Rhodiorum, qui cum in omnibus dimicationibus et scientia et virtute praestitissent, tum maxime illo tempore totum onus sustinere non recusabant ne quod detrimentum suorum culpa acceptum videretur. Ita proelium secundissimum est factum; magna multitudo propugnatorum<sup>1</sup> est interfecta. Quod nisi nox proeli finem fecisset, tota classe hostium Caesar potitus esset. Hac calamitate perterritis hostibus, adverso vento leniter flante,<sup>2</sup> naves onerarias Caesar remulco<sup>3</sup> Alexandriam deducit.

<sup>1</sup> fighting men.    <sup>2</sup> flare, 'to blow.'    <sup>3</sup> tow-line.

- Decline in the singular only: *virtute* (line 5), *totum* (l. 6), *classe* (l. 9); in the plural only: *turpem* (l. 3), *onus* (l. 6), *nox* (l. 8).
- Conjugate *ferre* (l. 3) in the present indicative passive, *praestitissent* (l. 5) in the future indicative active, *fecisset* (l. 9) in the imperfect subjunctive passive. Give all the infinitives and participles of *potitus esset* (l. 9) and *deducit* (l. 11).
- Name the principal parts of a Latin verb, and tell why they are important. Give the principal parts of *ferre* (l. 3), *praestitissent* (l. 5), *videretur* (l. 7), *interfecta* (l. 8), *perterritis* (l. 10).
- Compare *turpem* (l. 3) and the adverb formed from it. What part of speech is *quod* (l. 6)?
- Name the case of each of the following words, and tell why that case is used: *impetu* (l. 2), *scientia* (l. 5), *tempore* (l. 6), *classe* (l. 9), *vento* (l. 10).
- Name the mood and tense of each of the following verbs, and tell why that mood and that tense are used: *acciperet* (l. 4), *praestitissent* (l. 5), *fecisset* (l. 9), *potitus esset* (l. 9). If *coactus est* (l. 3) were changed to *cogetur*, what change would be necessary in the verb of the dependent clause?



## II

Translate into Latin:

Caesar knew that a part of the enemy's army was in camp in a village not far from the river Rhine. In order that he might cut them off from the rest, he led his troops quickly by a night march past the enemy's camp, and forming his line of battle attacked it from the rear. Having easily stormed the camp he captured the greater part of the enemy. The rest of their troops, fearing that he would capture them also, fled as soon as they heard of the fight.

## III

Translate:

[Cicero declaims against the tyranny of Antony.]

Neque enim Tarquinio expulso maioribus nostris tam fuit optata libertas, quam est depulso Antonio retinenda nobis. Illi regibus parere iam a condita urbe didicerant: nos post reges exactos servitutis oblivio ceperat. Atque ille Tarquinius, quem maiores nostri non tulerunt, non crudelis, non impius, sed superbus est habitus et dictus: quod nos vitium in privatis saepe tulimus, id maiores nostri ne in rege quidem ferre potuerunt. L. Brutus regem superbum non tulit: D. Brutus sceleratum atque impium regnare patietur? Quid Tarquinius tale, qualia innumerabilia et facit et fecit Antonius? Senatum etiam reges habebant: nec tamen, Antonio senatum habente, in consilio regis versabantur barbari armati.

- Explain the derivation of *innumerabilia* (l. 8), indicating all the elements of which the word is composed.
- Show how the meaning of the following words is suggested by their derivation from the Latin: *oblivious, impiety, vicious, patient, quality*.
- When and for what reasons did Cicero favor granting extraordinary power to Pompey?

## IV

Translate:

[Juno resigns Turnus to his fate.]

Iunonem interea compellat Iuppiter ultro:  
 'O germana mihi atque eadem gratissima coniunx,  
 ut rebare, Venus (nec te sententia fallit)  
 Troianas sustentat opes, non vivida bello  
 dextra viris animusque ferox patiensque pericli.'  
 Cui Iuno submissa: 'Quid, O pulcherrime coniunx,  
 sollicitas aegram et tua tristia dicta timentem?  
 Si mihi, quae quondam fuerat, quamque esse decebat,  
 vis in amore foret, non hoc mihi namque negares,  
 omnipotens, quin et pugnae subducere Turnum  
 et Dauno possem incolumem servare parenti.  
 Nunc pereat, Teucrisque pio det sanguine poenas.  
 Ille tamen nostra deducit origine nomen,  
 Pilumnusque illi quartus pater; et tua larga  
 saepe manu multisque oneravit limina donis.'

- a) Write out lines 5 and 7, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras.
- b) What proofs have we that the *Aeneid* was left by Vergil in an unfinished state?
- c) What, to Vergil's mind, was the destiny of Rome, and what prophecies of that destiny are made in the portions of the *Aeneid* which you have read?

## V

In writing the following passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

When the Delphians perceived how great their danger was, they were overcome with terror. And so they went to the oracle, to inquire respecting the sacred treasure; for they did not know whether it would be better to bury it or to carry it away with them to another land. The god answered that they were to leave the treasure untouched, and that he was able to guard his own possessions without help from others. The Delphians therefore, when they received this answer, began to think about saving themselves.

## VI

Translate:

[*Why Cicero preferred exile to death.*]

Haec ego et multa alia cogitans hoc videbam, si causam publicam mea mors peremisset,<sup>1</sup> neminem umquam fore qui auderet suscipere contra improbos civis salutem rei publicae; itaque non solum si vi interissem, sed etiam si morbo extinctus essem, fore putabam ut exemplum rei publicae conservandae mecum simul interiret. Quis enim umquam me a senatu populoque Romano tanto omnium bonorum studio non restituto—quod certe, si essem interfectus, accidere non potuisset—ullam rei publicae partem cum sua minima invidia auderet attingere? Servavi igitur rem publicam discessu meo, iudices: caedem a vobis liberisque vestris, vastitatem, incendia, rapinas meo dolore luctuque depuli, et unus rem publicam bis servavi, semel gloria, iterum aerum- 10  
na<sup>2</sup> mea.

<sup>1</sup>ruined.

<sup>2</sup>misfortune.

- a) Name the mood and tense of each of the following verbs, and tell why that mood and that tense are used: *peremisset* (l. 2), *auderet* (l. 2), *interiret* (l. 5), *essem interfectus* (l. 6), *auderet* (l. 8).
- b) Name the case of each of the following words, and tell why that case is used: *vi* (l. 3), *me* (l. 5), *studio* (l. 6), *vobis* (l. 9), *gloria* (l. 10).
- c) Show how the meaning of the following words is suggested by their derivation from the Latin: *visionary*, *mortify*, *salutary*, *violate*, *secede*.
- d) Comment on the incidents in Cicero's life to which reference is made in this passage.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

## VII

Translate:

[*Numanus utters a defiance.*]

Tum primum bello celerem intendisse sagittam  
 dicitur, ante feras solitus terrere fugacis,  
 Ascanius, fortemque manu fudisse Numanum;  
 cui Remulo cognomen erat, Turnique minorem  
 germanam nuper thalamo sociatus habebat. 5  
 Is primam ante aciem digna atque indigna relatu  
 vociferans tumidusque novo praecordia regno  
 ibat et ingentem sese clamore ferebat:  
 'Non pudet obsidione iterum valloque teneri,  
 bis capti Phryges, et morti praetendere muros? 10  
 En, qui nostra sibi bello connubia poscunt!  
 Quis deus Italiam, quae vos dementia adegit?  
 Non hic Atridae, nec fandi fictor Ulixes.  
 Durum ab stirpe genus natos ad flumina primum  
 deferimus saevoque gelu duramus et undis; 15  
 venatu invigilant pueri, silvasque fatigant;  
 flectere ludus equos et spicula tendere cornu.  
 At patiens operum parvoque adsueta iuventus  
 aut rastris<sup>1</sup> terram domat, aut quatit oppida bello.'

<sup>1</sup> *rakes.*

- a) Write out lines 6 and 10, divide them into feet, mark the quantities of the syllables, and indicate the caesuras. Describe the common forms of caesura.
- b) Who were the *Atridae* and what had they to do with the Trojan War?
- c) Who was Ascanius? By what other name or names is he called? What does Jupiter prophesy as to his future career?

## VIII

In writing the following passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

I believe that when Cicero said that honor should be sought more than all other things in life he spoke words worthy of a great orator. For in all the best men of our own time there seems to be a certain moral worth which urges them to forget all other rewards of labor and hardship. The brave soldiers who are fighting our battles in other lands while we are safe at home would ask for nothing more. If Cicero were now living he would have realized from the example of these men of surpassing courage that he was wise in speaking as he did. Let us too seek honor always, even if it should be necessary to give our lives to gain it.



# Comprehensive Examination

## LATIN

Wednesday, June 23

9 a.m.-12 m.

Candidates offering Two-Year Latin (Cp2) will take the combination I, II.

Candidates offering Three-Year Latin (Cp3) will take either the combination I, III, V or the combination I, IV, V.

Candidates offering Four-Year Latin (Cp4) will take either the combination III, VII, VIII (adapted to those who have studied Vergil in the fourth year) or the combination IV, VI, VIII (adapted to those who have studied Cicero in the fourth year).

Candidates who have credit for Three-Year Latin (Cp3) may complete their requirements in Latin by taking either the combination VI, VIII or the combination VII, VIII.

Divide your time fairly. Read the passages through before beginning to write. Use idiomatic English.

### I

Translate:

*Caesar receives bad news from Rome, but decides to remain abroad and reorganize the provinces.*

Cum in Syriam Caesar ex Aegypto venisset, ab iis qui Roma venerant ad eum cognovit litterisque urbanis animadvertit multa Romae male et inutiliter administrari: nullam partem rei publicae satis commode geri, quod et contentionibus tribuniciis perniciosae seditiones orirentur et ambitione atque negligentia tribunorum militum et eorum qui legionibus praeerant multa contra morem consuetudinemque militarem fierent. Quae cum ad dissolvendam disciplinam pertinerent eaque omnia adventum suum flagitarent, tamen nolebat ad urbem proficisci. Nam praeferendum existimavit, quas in provincias regionesque venisset, eas ita relinquere constitutas ut domesticis dissensionibus liberarentur, iura legesque acciperent, externorum hostium metum deponerent.

—*De Bello Alexandrino* 65 (adapted)

- Decline in the singular only: *nullam* (line 3), *rei publicae* (l. 3), *iura* (l. 10); in the plural only: *eum* (l. 2), *morem* (l. 6), *adventum* (l. 7).
- Conjugate *geri* (l. 3) in the imperfect subjunctive passive, *fierent* (l. 6) in the perfect subjunctive active, *pertinerent* (l. 7) in the present indicative passive. Give all the infinitives and participles of *cognovit* (l. 2) and *deponerent* (l. 11).
- Give the principal parts of *geri* (l. 3), *orirentur* (l. 4), *praeerant* (l. 5), *proficisci* (l. 8), *relinquere* (l. 9). Name the stems of a Latin verb, and tell in what one of the principal parts each stem can be found.
- Compare *multa* (l. 2), *male* (l. 2), *inutiliter* (l. 3).
- Name the case of each of the following words, and tell why that case is used: *Roma* (l. 1), *Romae* (l. 2), *partem* (l. 3), *dissensionibus* (l. 10), *hostium* (l. 11).
- Name the mood and tense of each of the following verbs, and tell why that mood and that tense are used: *venisset* (l. 1), *geri* (l. 3), *orirentur* (l. 4), *praeferendum* (l. 8), *deponerent* (l. 11).

### II

Translate into Latin:

The next night Caesar sent forward all of his horsemen, so equipped that they could delay the enemy's column until he overtook it in person. He urged them

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

to harass the retreating Gauls in every possible way, but not to bring on a battle. For he feared that, if the Gauls should make a stand, they would kill many of his men. At dawn, with all his legions he hastened after them by forced marches.

## III

Translate:

*Cluentius, who has accused his step-father of attempting to poison him, is upheld by Cicero.*

Nunc iam breviter ac summatim exponam quibus criminibus Oppianicus damnatus sit, ut et constantiam A. Cluenti et rationem accusationis perspicere possitis; ac primum causa accusandi quae fuerit ostendam, ut id ipsum A. Cluentium vi ac necessitate coactum fecisse videatis. Cum manifesto venenum deprehendisset quod vir matris Oppianicus ei paravisset, et res non coniectura, sed oculis ac manibus teneretur, neque in causa ulla dubitatio posset esse, accusavit Oppianicum: quam constanter et quam diligenter, postea dicam; nunc hoc scire vos volui, nullam huic aliam accusandi causam fuisse nisi uti propositum vitae periculum et cotidianas capitis insidias hac una ratione vitaret. Non enim accusatorio animo, non ostentatione aliqua aut gloria adductus, sed nefariis iniuriis, cotidianis insidiis, proposito ante oculos vitae periculo, nomen Oppianici detulit.

—CICERO *Pro Cluentio* 7, 19, 20; 4, 11 (adapted)

- a) Give one or more English words derived from each of the following, and explain how their meaning is suggested by their derivation: *exponam, matris, capitis, nomen*.
- b) Explain the meaning of the following expressions, and indicate in what connection Cicero made use of them: (1) *ex fatiis Sibyllinis*; (2) *quod urbem incendiis, caede civis, Italiam bello liberassem*.
- c) Answer briefly one of the following questions: (1) What were the circumstances of Cicero's death? (2) Why did Cicero praise Caesar in his oration *Pro Marcello*?

## IV

Translate:

*Venus suggests to Aeneas that he shall attack Laurentum.*

Hic mentem<sup>1</sup> Aeneae genetrix pulcherrima misit,  
iret ut ad muros, urbiq̄ue adverteret agmen  
ocius et subita turbaret clade Latinos.

Ille, ut vestigans diversa per agmina Turnum  
huc atque huc acies<sup>2</sup> circumtulit, aspicit urbem. 5

Continuo pugnae accendit maioris imago;  
Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestum  
ductores, tumulumque capit, qua cetera Teucrum  
concurrit legio, nec scuta aut spicula<sup>3</sup> densi  
deponunt. Celso medius stans aggere fatur: 10

‘Ne qua meis esto dictis mora; Iuppiter hac stat;  
neu quis ob inceptum subitum mihi segnior ito.  
Urbem hodie, causam belli, regna ipsa Latini,  
ni frenum accipere et victi parere fatentur,  
erua et aequa solo fumantia culmina ponam.’ 15

—*Aeneid* xii. 554–58, 560–69

<sup>1</sup> *mentem* = *consilium*.

<sup>2</sup> *acies*: supply *oculorum*.

<sup>3</sup> *darts*.



- a) Copy lines 13 and 14 and mark the scansion of each, indicating the principal caesuras.
- b) When the disguised Venus meets her son in *Aeneid* i, is Aeneas conceited in introducing himself with the words *sum pius Aeneas*? Give the reasons for your answer.
- c) Name two earlier poets to whom Vergil was indebted, and tell what he owed to each.

## V

In writing the following passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

They tell us that we are weak, unable to resist so formidable an adversary. But when shall we be stronger? We are not weak if we use the means which almighty God has given us. A nation armed in the holy cause of liberty can never be conquered by mortal arms. There is a just God who will raise up friends to fight our battles for us. The war is inevitable—let it come! Why stand we here idle? I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death.

## VI

Translate:

*Cicero's admiration for Caesar.*

Deinde hoc ita fit ut viri fortes, etiam si ferro inter se comminus decertarint, tamen illud contentionis odium simul cum ipsa pugna armisque deponant. Neque me ille odisse potuit unquam, ne tum quidem cum dissidebamus. Habet hoc virtus, ut viros fortis species eius et pulchritudo etiam in hoste posita delectet. Si mihi numquam amicus C. Caesar fuisset, si semper iratus, si semper aspernaretur amicitiam meam seque mihi implacabilem inexplabilemque praeberat, tamen ei, cum tantas res gessisset gereretque cotidie, non amicus esse non possem; cuius ego imperium, non Alpium vallum contra ascensum transgressionemque Gallorum, non Rheni fossam gurgitibus illis redundantem Germanorum immanissimis gentibus obicio et oppono; 10 perfecit ille ut, si montes resedissent, amnes exaruisent,<sup>1</sup> non naturae praesidio sed victoria sua rebusque gestis Italiam munitam haberemus.

—CICERO *In Pisonem* 32, 81; 33, 82

<sup>1</sup> *exarescere*, 'to dry up.'

- a) Explain the use of the mood and the tense in: *decertarint* (l. 2), *delectet* (l. 5), *aspernaretur* (l. 6), *gessisset* (l. 7), *haberemus* (l. 12).
- b) Explain the use of the case in: *contentionis* (l. 2), *ei* (l. 7), *gurgitibus* (l. 9), *gentibus* (l. 10), *praesidio* (l. 12).
- c) Show how the meaning of the following words is suggested by their derivation from the Latin: *virility*, *depositor*, *suggestion*, *redundant*, *perfection*.
- d) 1. What was Cicero's attitude toward Caesar during the Civil War?  
2. Why may the *Pro Marcello* be called a "Caesarian Speech"?  
3. What reasons led Cicero to deliver it?

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)



## VII

Translate:

*Turnus asks King Latinus to sanction his resolve to meet Aeneas in single combat, the issue of which shall end the war and award to the victor the hand of Lavinia.*

'Nulla mora in Turno; nihil est quod dicta retractent  
ignavi Aeneadae, nec quae pepigere<sup>1</sup> recusent.  
Congredior. Fer sacra, pater, et concipe foedus.<sup>2</sup>  
Aut hac Dardanium dextra sub Tartara mittam,  
desertorem Asiae—sedeant spectentque Latini— 5  
et solus ferro crimen commune refellam,  
aut habeat victos, cedat Lavinia coniunx.'  
Olli sedato respondit corde Latinus:  
'O praestans animi iuvenis, quantum ipse feroci  
virtute exsuperas, tanto me impensius<sup>3</sup> aequum est 10  
consulere atque omnes metuentem expendere casus.  
Sunt tibi regna patris Dauni, sunt oppida capta  
multa manu; nec non aurumque animusque Latino est.  
Sunt aliae innuptae Latio et Laurentibus agris,  
nec genus indecores.<sup>4</sup> Sine me haec haud mollia fatu 15  
sublatis aperire dolis, simul hoc animo hauri;  
me natam nulli veterum sociare procorum<sup>5</sup>  
fas erat, idque omnes divique hominesque caneabant.'

—*Aeneid* xii. 11–28

<sup>1</sup>from *pangere*, 'to agree upon.'    <sup>2</sup>*concipe foedus*, 'seal the compact.'    <sup>3</sup>*more earnestly*.  
<sup>4</sup>*indecores* = *ignobiles*.    <sup>5</sup>*sailors*.

- a) Copy lines 14 and 15 and mark the scansion of each, indicating the principal caesuras.
- b) Name the case of *animi* (l. 9), *Latio* (l. 14), *genus* (l. 15), and give in each instance the construction which would be used in prose.
- c) What is *litotes*? Point out an instance of it in this passage. Explain the form *Aeneadae* (l. 2). Name an equivalent form for *pepigere* (l. 2). Why could not the poet have used this equivalent form here?
- d) Discuss the following remark of Dr. Johnson's:

"Why, Sir, they (the Romans) would never have borne Virgil's description of Aeneas's treatment of Dido, if she had not been a Carthaginian."

## VIII

In writing the following passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

After peace had been made, many believed that we ought to urge all citizens to think very carefully regarding domestic difficulties; these had long been causing men to fear that our country would forget its former glory. The difficulties were of many kinds, and there was need of great effort if we wished to overcome them. Would that we had realized that they were so numerous, for then it would have been easier to ask all good men for aid. If they had given us this aid there is no doubt that we should now be enjoying better fortune. We waited, however, until evil men showed that they were unworthy of our confidence, before we attempted to punish them, and they had already injured the republic.

## LATIN

Tuesday, September 21

9 a.m.-12 m.

Candidates offering Two-Year Latin (Cp2) will take the combination I, II.

Candidates offering Three-Year Latin (Cp3) will take either the combination I, III, V or the combination I, IV, V.

Candidates offering Four-Year Latin (Cp4) will take either the combination III, VII, VIII (adapted to those who have studied Vergil in the fourth year) or the combination IV, VI, VIII (adapted to those who have studied Cicero in the fourth year).

Candidates who have credit for Three-Year Latin (Cp3) may complete their requirements in Latin by taking either the combination VI, VIII or the combination VII, VIII.

Divide your time fairly. Read the passages through before beginning to write. Use idiomatic English.

## I

Translate:

*Domitius baffles a crafty enemy.*

Haec cum administraret, numquam tamen intermittebat legatos de pace atque amicitia mittere ad Domitium, cum hoc ipso crederet facilius eum decipi posse. At contra spes pacis Domitio in eisdem castris morandi attulit causam. Ita Pharnaces, amissa proximi temporis occasione, cum vereretur ne cognoscerentur insidiae, suos in castra revocavit. Proxima nocte Pharnaces, interceptis 5 tabellariis<sup>1</sup> qui de Alexandrinis rebus litteras ad Domitium ferebant, cognoscit Caesarem magno in periculo versari atque flagitare ab Domitio ut quam primum sibi subsidia mitteret propiusque ipse Alexandriam per Syriam accederet. Qua cognita re, Pharnaces fore victoriae loco credebat, si trahere tempus posset, cum discedendum Domitio celeriter putaret. Domitius autem 10 cum se non tuto discessurum arbitraretur, si sine certamine discederet, ex propinquis castris in aciem exercitum eduxit.—*De Bello Alexandrino* 37, 38, 39 (adapted).

<sup>1</sup> *couriers*.

- a) Decline in the singular only: *ipso* (line 2), *spes* (l. 3), *subsidia* (l. 8); decline in the plural only: *haec* (l. 1), *nocte* (l. 5), *certamine* (l. 11).
- b) Conjugate *administraret* (l. 1) in the present subjunctive passive, *crederet* (l. 2) in the future indicative active, *posse* (l. 3) in the imperfect indicative, *cognoscerentur* (l. 4) in the future perfect indicative active, *ferebant* (l. 6) in the imperfect subjunctive passive.
- c) Give the principal parts of *mittere* (l. 2), *decipi* (l. 2), *attulit* (l. 3), *vereretur* (l. 4), *trahere* (l. 9). Name the different stems of a Latin verb, and tell how each may be found.
- d) Compare *facilius* (l. 2), *magno* (l. 7), *celeriter* (l. 10).
- e) Name the case of each of the following words, and tell why that case is used: *hoc* (l. 2), *pacis* (l. 3), *nocte* (l. 5), *Alexandriam* (l. 8), *Domitio* (l. 10).
- f) Name the mood and tense of each of the following verbs, and tell why that mood and that tense are used: *administraret* (l. 1), *crederet* (l. 2), *posse* (l. 3), *accederet* (l. 9), *posset* (l. 10), *discessurum* (l. 11).

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)



## II

## Translate into Latin:

Caesar, having collected a large force of cavalry from the neighboring states, sent them out in every direction to annoy the enemy. So many towns and villages were burned by them, and so much grain was carried away, that the enemy had almost nothing left. They, therefore, since they realized that they would all die if they had no houses and grain in the winter, begged Caesar to receive their submission.

## III

## Translate:

*The rape of the Sabine women.*

Atque haec quidem Romulus perceleriter confecit; nam et urbem constituit, quam e suo nomine Romam iussit nominari, et ad firmandam novam civitatem novum quoddam et subrusticum consilium, sed ad muniendas opes regni ac populi sui magni hominis<sup>1</sup> et iam tum longe providentis secutus est, cum Sabinas honesto ortas loco virgines, quae Romam ludorum gratia venissent, quos tum primum anniversarios in circo facere instituisset, rapi iussit easque in familiarum amplissimarum matrimoniis conlocavit. Qua ex causa cum bellum Romanis Sabini intulissent proeliiue certamen varium atque anceps fuisset, cum T. Tatio, rege Sabinorum, foedus icit<sup>2</sup> matronis ipsis, quae raptae erant, orantibus; quo foedere et Sabinos in civitatem adscivit sacris communicatis et regnum suum cum illorum rege sociavit.—CICERO *De Re Publica* ii. 7, 12.

<sup>1</sup> the case depends upon *consilium*.<sup>2</sup> struck.

- a) 1. Show how the following words have departed in meaning from their Latin originals: *honest*, *circus*, *confectionery*. 2. How does a knowledge of Latin help an English-speaking person to understand the following words: *jussive*, *orient*?
- b) Explain the meaning of the following expressions, and indicate in what connection Cicero made use of them:
  - i) *nisi te, C. Caesar, salvo, salvi esse non possumus*.
  - ii) *O fortunate adolescens, qui tuae virtutis Homerum praeconem inveniris!*
- c) Answer briefly one of the following questions: 1. What was the rôle of Lentulus in the Catilinarian conspiracy? 2. Why was Marcus Marcellus reluctant to return to Rome after the battle of Pharsalus?

## IV

## Translate:

*The council of the gods.*

Panditur interea domus omnipotentis Olympi,  
 conciliumque vocat divom pater atque hominum rex  
 sidream in sedem, terras unde arduus omnis  
 castraque Dardanidum adspectat populosque Latinos.  
 Considunt tectis bipatentibus;<sup>1</sup> incipit ipse:  
 'Caelicolae magni, quianam<sup>2</sup> sententia vobis  
 versa retro, tantumque animis certatis iniquis?  
 Abnueram bello Italiam concurrere Teucris.  
 Quae contra vetitum<sup>3</sup> discordia? Quis metus aut hos  
 aut hos arma sequi ferrumque lacessere suasit?

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)



Adveniet iustum pugnae, ne arcessite, tempus,  
cum fera Karthago Romanis arcibus olim  
exitium magnum atque Alpes immittet apertas:<sup>4</sup>  
tum certare odiis, tum res rapuisse licebit.  
Nunc sinite, et placitum laeti compositae foedus.'

15

—Aeneid x. 1-15.

<sup>1</sup> *bipatentibus*: i.e. with doors at either end.<sup>2</sup> *why?*<sup>3</sup> *against my command.*<sup>4</sup> Equivalent to *exitium immittet per Alpes apertas*.

- a) Copy lines 3 and 4 and mark the scansion of each, indicating the principal caesuras.
- b) Why does Vergil oblige Aeneas to visit the underworld?
- c) Who were the following, and what connection had each with Vergil's life: Octavia, Pollio, Maecenas?

## V

In writing the following passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

After wandering along the coast of Latium, Marius was at length taken prisoner in the marshes near Minturnae; but when a Gallic soldier entered his prison to put him to death, Marius in a terrible voice exclaimed, "Man, darest thou murder Gaius Marius?" Whereupon the barbarian threw down his sword and rushed out of the house. Marius subsequently escaped and reached Carthage. Commanded by the governor's lieutenant to leave the country instantly, he replied, "Tell the pretor that you have seen the once mighty Gaius Marius a fugitive, sitting on the ruins of Carthage."

## VI

Translate:

*The glory of Roman arms.*

Si mihi nunc de rebus gestis esset nostri exercitus imperatorisque dicendum, plurima et maxima proelia commemorare possem; sed non id agimus. Hoc dico: Si bellum hoc, si ille rex contemnendus fuisset, neque tanta cura senatus et populus Romanus suscipiendum putasset neque vero eius belli conficiendi negotium tanto studio populus Romanus ad Cn. Pompeium detulisset. Cuius ex omnibus pugnis, quae sunt innumerabiles, vel acerrima mihi videtur illa quae cum rege commissae est et summa contentione pugnata. Qua ex pugna cum se ille eripuisset et Bosphorum confugisset quo exercitus adire non posset, etiam in extrema fortuna et fuga nomen tamen retinuit regium. Itaque ipse Pompeius regno possesso tamen tantum in unius anima<sup>1</sup> posuit ut, cum ipse omnia quae sperarat, victoria possideret, tamen non ante quam illum vita expulit bellum confectum iudicaret.—CICERO *Pro Murena* 16 (adapted).

5

10

<sup>1</sup> *life*.

- a) Explain the use of the mood and the tense in: *esset dicendum* (ll. 1, 2), *posset* (l. 9), *possideret* (l. 11). Explain the use of the mood in *iudicaret* (l. 12). State the exact construction of *conficiendi* (l. 5).
- b) Explain the use of the case in: *mihi* (l. 1), *studio* (l. 5), *contentione* (l. 7), *Bosphorum* (l. 8), *victoria* (l. 11).
- c) Show how the meaning of the following words is suggested by their derivation from the Latin: *agile*, *curator*, *rapid*, *animate*, *posture*.
- d) 1. Why was Pompey especially fitted for the appointment named?  
2. What part did Cicero play in securing his appointment?

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

## VII

Translate:

*Caesar at the Rubicon.*

Iam gelidas Caesar cursu superaverat Alpes  
 ingentesque animo motus bellumque futurum  
 ceperat. Ut ventum est parvi Rubiconis ad undas,  
 ingens visa duci patriae trepidantis imago  
 clara per obscuram voltu maestissima noctem, 5  
 turrigero canos effundens vertice crines,  
 et gemitu permixta loqui: 'Quo tenditis ultra?  
 Quo fertis mea signa, viri? Si iure venitis,  
 si cives, huc usque licet.' Tum perculit horror  
 membra ducis, riguere comae, gressumque coercens 10  
 languor in extrema tenuit vestigia ripa.  
 Mox ait: 'O magnae qui moenia prospicis urbis  
 Tarpeia de rupe, Tonans, Phrygiique penates,  
 et residens celsa Latialis Iuppiter Alba,  
 Vestalesque foci, summique o numinis instar<sup>1</sup> 15  
 Roma, fave coeptis; non te furialibus armis  
 persequor; en adsum victor terraque marique  
 Caesar, ubique tuus—liceat modo nunc quoque—miles.  
 Ille erit, ille nocens, qui me tibi fecerit hostem.'

—LUCAN *Pharsalia* i. 183–188, 190–196, 198–203.<sup>1</sup> equal to.

- Copy lines 8 and 16 and mark the scansion of each, indicating the principal caesuras.
- Define *hiatus*, *hypermetric line*, *syllaba anceps*. Name the case of *animo* (l. 2); *permixta* (l. 7); *Alba* (l. 14). Write an equivalent form for *riguere* (l. 10).
- Why are the *penates* called *Phrygii* (l. 13)? What is meant by *Vestales foci* (l. 15)? To whom does *ille* (l. 19) refer?
- The inscription on Vergil's tomb is said to have included these words, supposed to be spoken by the poet: *cecini pascua, rura, duces*. Translate this line and explain the allusions.

## VIII

In writing the following passage consider at every step the meaning rather than the English form of expression. Translate ideas rather than words.

Translate into Latin:

There was no one of our senators last year who did not think that this country ought to lead all other nations toward a lasting peace. And yet there were some who saw dangers to be avoided if we should attempt to do this. It therefore happened that many of the senators felt that we ought not to be persuaded to adopt any plan which seemed to increase these dangers. While the matter was being discussed some asked whether it was wise to do anything contrary to the customs of our ancestors. Others said that if we had always followed these customs we should not now have the power which has been ours for many years. Finally the senate regretted its long delay and decided that it would do what the people wished.





## **GREEK A (A1, A2) AND F**

GREEK *A1*—GRAMMAR

GREEK *A2*—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

GREEK *F*—PROSE COMPOSITION

## GREEK A (A1, A2) AND F

Saturday

9:00 a.m. Two hours

To offer Greek A it is necessary to take both Greek A1 and Greek A2. No more than two hours may be given to the whole question paper including Greek F.

## GREEK A1—GRAMMAR

Do not translate the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

1 Ἐνταῦθα Γαυλίτης παρὼν φυγάς Σάμος, πιστὸς δὲ Κύρῳ, εἶπε, "Καὶ  
2 μὴν, ὦ Κύρε, λέγουσί τινες ὅτι πολλὰ ὑπισχνεῖ νῦν διὰ τὸ ἐν τοιούτῳ εἶναι  
3 τοῦ κινδύνου προσιόντος. ἂν δὲ εὖ γένηται τι, οὐ μεμνήσεσθαί σέ φασιν.  
4 ἐνιοὶ δὲ οὐδ' εἰ μεμνήῃ τε καὶ βούλοιο δύνασθαι ἂν ἀποδοῦναι ὅσα ὑπισχνεῖ."  
5 ἀκούσας ταῦτα ἔλεξεν ὁ Κύρος, "'Αλλ' ἔστι μὲν ἡμῖν, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἡ ἀρχὴ ἡ  
6 πατρώα πρὸς μὲν μεσημβρίαν μέχρι οὗ διὰ καῦμα οὐ δύνανται οἰκεῖν ἄνθρω-  
7 ποι, πρὸς δὲ ἄρκτον μέχρι οὗ διὰ χειμῶνα· τὰ δ' ἐν μέσῳ τούτων πάντα  
8 σατραπεύουσιν οἱ τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀδελφοῦ φίλοι. ἦν δ' ἡμεῖς νικήσωμεν, ἡμᾶς δεῖ  
9 τοὺς ἡμετέρους φίλους τούτων ἐγκρατεῖς ποιῆσαι. ὥστε οὐ τοῦτο δέδοικα μὴ  
10 οὐκ ἔχω ὃ τι δῶ ἐκάστῳ τῶν φίλων, ἂν εὖ γένηται, ἀλλὰ μὴ οὐκ ἔχω ἱκανοὺς  
11 οἷς δῶ. ὑμῶν δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ στέφανον ἐκάστῳ χρυσοῦν δώσω."—  
*Anab.* i. 7. 5-7.

- a) Decline in the singular καῦμα (l. 6), χειμῶνα (l. 7); in the plural φυγάς (l. 1); in all genders, in the singular, ἐγκρατεῖς (l. 9), οἷς (l. 11); in all genders, in the plural, τοιούτῳ (l. 2).
- b) Compare the adverb of πιστός (l. 1). Give the accusative neuter plural of the comparative and the superlative of πολλά (l. 2).
- c) Give the third person singular, in all the moods, of the present active of νικήσωμεν (l. 8); give also the corresponding infinitive, and the nominative singular, in all genders, of the participle. Give the third person plural, in all the moods, of προσιόντος (l. 3) in this tense and voice; give the corresponding infinitive.
- d) Give the principal parts of ὑπισχνεῖ (l. 2), μεμνήσεσθαι (l. 3), ἀποδοῦναι (l. 4), ποιῆσαι (l. 9).
- e) Inflect the optative singular of φασίν (l. 3) in this tense and voice; the indicative plural of δῶ (l. 11) in this tense and voice; the imperfect indicative passive singular of ποιῆσαι (l. 9).
- f) Account for the case of φυγάς (l. 1), Κύρῳ (l. 1), σέ (l. 3), τούτων (l. 7), τούτων (l. 9), ὑμῶν (l. 11).
- g) Account for the mood of εἶναι (l. 2), γένηται (l. 3), ἔχω (l. 10), δῶ (l. 11). Explain the use of ἂν in l. 4.
- h) When is the case of a relative pronoun likely to be influenced by that of its antecedent? Illustrate by Greek examples (1) the attributive and (2) the circumstantial use of the participle.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

## GREEK A2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

Translate into Greek:

1. Tell us what we ought to do; for we shall do whatever you wish.
2. Attack the barbarians at once: do not wait until they are prepared.
3. If I did not know that he was braver than the others, I should not have asked him to lead the right wing.
4. The king could not prevent the Greeks from going away.
5. How much money did Cyrus give you in order that you might collect a great army for him?
6. Let us ask them whether they will follow their generals.
7. After marching for two days, they came to a river of which the depth was only three feet.

1916

## GREEK F—PROSE COMPOSITION

Wishing to rule the Persians instead of his brother, and needing soldiers to conquer him, Cyrus hired a great number of Greeks; for, as at that time the Athenians and the Spartans had ceased to make war on each other, it was not difficult for him to obtain from Greece as many men as he wished. They would not have gone with him, however, if they had known what he had in mind; but he deceived them by saying that the satrap Tissaphernes was his enemy. At last they learned that this was not true, and refused to advance; so that he was obliged to tell them that he was marching against the Great King.



## GREEK A1—GRAMMAR

Saturday

9 a.m. One hour

Do not translate the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

- 1 Φίλους γε μὴν ὅσους ποιήσαιο καὶ εὖνους γνοίῃ ὄντας καὶ ἱκανοὺς κρίνειε  
 2 συνεργοὺς εἶναι ὃ τι τυγχάνοι βουλόμενος κατεργάζεσθαι, ὁμολογεῖται πρὸς  
 3 πάντων κράτιστος δὴ γενέσθαι θεραπεύειν. καὶ γὰρ αὐτὸ τοῦτο οὐπὲρ αὐτὸς  
 4 ἔνεκα φίλων ᾤετο δεῖσθαι, ὥς συνεργοὺς ἔχοι, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπειρᾶτο συνεργὸς  
 5 τοῖς φίλοις κράτιστος εἶναι τούτου ὅτου ἕκαστον αἰσθάνοιτο ἐπιθυμῶντα.  
 6 δῶρα δὲ πλεῖστα μὲν οἶμαι εἰς γε ἀνὴρ ἐλάμβανε διὰ πολλὰ ταῦτα δὲ  
 7 πάντων δὴ μάλιστα τοῖς φίλοις διεδίδου, πρὸς τοὺς τρόπους ἑκάστου σκοπῶν  
 8 καὶ ὅτου μάλιστα ὀρώῃ ἕκαστον δεόμενον. καὶ ὅσα τῷ σώματι αὐτοῦ κόσμον  
 9 πέμποι τις ἢ ὥς εἰς πόλεμον ἢ ὥς εἰς καλλωπισμόν, καὶ περὶ τούτων λέγειν  
 10 αὐτὸν ἔφασαν ὅτι τὸ μὲν ἑαυτοῦ σῶμα οὐκ ἂν δύναιτο τούτοις πᾶσι κοσμηθῆναι,  
 11 φίλους δὲ καλῶς κεκοσμημένους μέγιστον κόσμον ἀνδρὶ νομίζοι.—*Αναβ. i. 9.*  
 20–23.

- a) Decline in the singular φίλους εὖνους (l. 1), εἰς ἀνὴρ (l. 6); in the plural τῷ σώματι (l. 8); in the singular, in all genders, πάντων (l. 3), πολλά (l. 6); in the plural, in all genders, σκοπῶν (l. 7).
- b) Give, in the nominative singular masculine, the comparative of κράτιστος (l. 5); in the accusative singular masculine, the positive and comparative of μέγιστον (l. 11). Give the comparative of μάλιστα (l. 8).
- c) Give the second person singular, in all the moods, of the present middle of ποιήσαιο (l. 1); the third person plural, in all the moods, of the second aorist active of τυγχάνοι (l. 2). In both instances write also the corresponding infinitive, and the nominative singular, in all genders, of the participle.
- d) Give the principal parts of γενέσθαι (l. 3), ἐλάμβανε (l. 6), ὀρώῃ (l. 8), and νομίζοι (l. 11).
- e) Inflect the indicative singular of γνοίῃ (l. 1) in the tense and voice in which it stands; the present middle subjunctive singular of ἐπειρᾶτο (l. 4); the plural of οἶμαι (l. 6) in the tense, mood, and voice in which it stands; the present active indicative of διεδίδου (l. 7).
- f) Account for the case of φίλων (l. 4), συνεργός (l. 4, the last word), ὅτου (l. 5), σώματι (l. 8), κόσμον (l. 8), τούτοις πᾶσι (l. 10).
- g) Account for the mood of ὄντας (l. 1), βουλόμενος (l. 2), ἔχοι (l. 4), αἰσθάνοιτο (l. 5), δύναιτο (l. 10), νομίζοι (l. 11).
- h) Name five common uses of the infinitive, and give, in Greek, an illustration of each.

## GREEK A2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

Saturday

9 a.m. One hour

Translate into Greek:

1. What would you do if you should see the enemy approaching?
2. Do not throw your spears at them until they are close by.
3. It seemed to us to be better to trust in our own deeds than in the king's words.
4. We feared that the Persians would occupy the heights, so that we could not go by.
5. Who told you that these men would run away?
6. When the messenger comes, let us ask him these questions.
7. We will not fight unless someone gives us pay.

1917

## GREEK F—PROSE COMPOSITION

Saturday

9 a.m. One hour

When the horseman came to the city he said to his friend, "If the enemy should come today by land, kindle<sup>1</sup> a great signal-fire on the hill before the town. For we know that thus only<sup>2</sup> can the men of the near-by villages be saved. But if the foe happen to come by sea, we must seize and burn their ships before they are able to disembark<sup>3</sup> and march against us." He said also that he himself would gladly fight with the Great King against Cyrus and his Greeks. For he had been ordered by the king to see to it that all the citizens should prepare<sup>4</sup> and take the field at once.

<sup>1</sup> Use *καίω*. <sup>2</sup> *μόνον*. <sup>3</sup> *αποβαίνω*. <sup>4</sup> Use the middle voice of *παρασκευάζω*.

## GREEK A1—GRAMMAR

Saturday, June 22

9 a.m. One hour

Do not translate the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

1 Τῇ δὲ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ Κλέαρχος ἐλθὼν ἐπὶ τὴν διάβασιν τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ  
 2 ἐκεῖ κατασκευάμενος τὴν ἀγορὰν ἀφιππεύει ἐπὶ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σκηνὴν διὰ τοῦ  
 3 Μένωνος στρατεύματος σὺν ὀλίγοις τοῖς περὶ αὐτόν· Κύρος δὲ οὐπω ἦκεν,  
 4 ἀλλ' ἔτι προσήλανε· τῶν δὲ Μένωνος στρατιωτῶν ξύλα σχίζων τις ὥς εἶδε  
 5 Κλέαρχον διελαύνοντα, ἴησι τῇ ἀξίνῃ· καὶ οὗτος μὲν αὐτοῦ ἤμαρτεν· ἄλλος  
 6 δὲ λίθῳ καὶ ἄλλος, εἶτα πολλοί, κραυγῆς γενομένης. ὁ δὲ καταφύγει εἰς τὸ  
 7 ἑαυτοῦ στράτευμα, καὶ εὐθὺς παραγγέλλει εἰς τὰ ὄπλα· καὶ τοὺς μὲν ὀπλίτας  
 8 αὐτοῦ ἐκέλευσε μεῖναι τὰς ἀσπίδας πρὸς τὰ γόνατα θέντας, αὐτὸς δὲ λαβὼν  
 9 τοὺς Θρᾶκας καὶ τοὺς ἱππέας οἳ ἦσαν αὐτῷ ἐν τῷ στρατεύματι πλείους ἢ τετ-  
 10 τράκοντα—τούτων δὲ οἱ πλείστοι Θρᾶκες—ἤλαυνεν ἐπὶ τοὺς Μένωνος, ὥστ'  
 11 ἐκείνους ἐκπεπλήχθαι καὶ αὐτὸν Μένωνα, καὶ τρέχειν ἐπὶ τὰ ὄπλα· οἱ δὲ καὶ  
 12 ἔστασαν ἀποροῦντες τῷ πράγματι.—Xenophon, *Anabasis*, i. 5. 12–13.

- a) Decline in the singular *διάβασιν* (l. 1), *στρατιωτῶν* (l. 4); in the singular and plural, *ἀσπίδας* (l. 8), *ἱππέας* (l. 9); in the singular, all genders, *θέντας* (l. 8).
- b) Give the principal parts of *διελαύνοντα* (l. 5), *ἴησι* (l. 5), *εἶδε* (l. 4), *λαβὼν* (l. 8).
- c) Write a synopsis in the third person plural, with the corresponding infinitive and participle, of *εἶδε* (l. 4) and *ἴησι* (l. 5), in the tense and voice in which they are found.
- d) Inflect the indicative of *ἐλθὼν* (l. 1) and *μεῖναι* (l. 8) in the tense and voice in which they are found; the imperfect active of *θέντας* (l. 8); and the aorist active subjunctive of *παραγγέλλει* (l. 7).
- e) What form of what verb is *ἐκπεπλήχθαι* (l. 11)? Account for the differences in tense of *ἐκπεπλήχθαι* (l. 11) and *τρέχειν* (l. 11).
- f) Account for the case of *ποταμοῦ* (l. 1), *στρατιωτῶν* (l. 4), *αὐτοῦ* (l. 5), *λίθῳ* (l. 6), *αὐτῷ* (l. 9), *Μένωνα* (l. 11), *πράγματι* (l. 12).
- g) Account for the mood of *μεῖναι* (l. 8) and *τρέχειν* (l. 11), and the force of the participles *κατασκευάμενος* (l. 2), *διελαύνοντα* (l. 5), *ἀποροῦντες* (l. 12).
- h) Give at least one English word derived from the stem or root of each of the following words: *κατασκευάμενος* (l. 2), *σκηνήν* (l. 2), *ὀλίγοις* (l. 3), *σχίζων* (l. 4), *παραγγέλλει* (l. 7), *στράτευμα* (l. 7).



## GREEK A2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

Saturday, June 22

9 a. m. One hour

1. They replied that they would gladly aid the Greeks.
2. He took care that these cities should be safe.
3. I know that the king's men have attacked the horsemen.
4. Do not go until the messengers from the cities arrive.
5. If all the troops were present, we should have a much greater army.
6. Whenever that man stands up to speak, he says the same things.
7. We must try to be braver and more zealous than the enemy.
8. Give the men both swords and spears, so that they may be able to fight against the king.

1918

## GREEK F—PROSE COMPOSITION

Saturday, June 22

9 a.m. One hour

Messengers came today from the Allies saying that the king has in mind to besiege our cities by land and sea with all his ships. If he does this before our great army is prepared, he will conquer all his enemies. Some people think, however, that our swift cruisers will prevent him from sending his soldiers and sailors away from his own land; but if he should try to do this, he would not stop until he made us all his slaves. So let us send both men and money as soon as possible and win if we can. And win we must, for whenever we see the king's men in our country, we know that we shall have to fight for our wives and children. If the messengers had not come to tell us this, I should not have written these words. Would that they were not true!

## GREEK AI—GRAMMAR

Saturday, June 21

9 a.m. One hour

Do not translate the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

- 1 Ἐπεὶ δ' ἦσαν ἀφανεῖς, διῆλθε λόγος ὅτι διώκοι αὐτοὺς Κῦρος τριήρεσι·  
 2 καὶ οἱ μὲν ἠύχοντο ὡς δειλοὺς ὄντας αὐτοὺς ληφθῆναι, οἱ δ' ᾤκτειρον εἰ  
 3 ἀλώσονται. Κῦρος δὲ συγκαλέσας τοὺς στρατηγούς εἶπε· “Ἀπολελοίπασιν  
 4 ἡμᾶς Ξενίας καὶ Πασίων. ἀλλ' εὖ γε μέντοι ἐπιστάσθων ὅτι οὔτε ἀποδεδρά-  
 5 κασιν· οἶδα γὰρ ὅπῃ οἷχονται· οὔτε ἀποπεφεύγασιν· ἔχω γὰρ τριήρεις  
 6 ὥστε ἐλεῖν τὸ ἐκείνων πλοῖον· ἀλλὰ μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς οὐκ ἔγωγε αὐτοὺς διώξω,  
 7 οὐδ' ἐρεῖ οὐδεὶς ὡς ἐγὼ ἕως μὲν ἂν παρῇ τις χρώμαι, ἐπειδὰν δὲ ἀπιέναι  
 8 βούληται, συλλαβὼν καὶ αὐτοὺς κακῶς ποιῶ καὶ τὰ χρήματα ἀποσυλῶ.  
 9 ἀλλὰ ἰόντων, εἰδότες ὅτι κακίους εἰσὶ περὶ ἡμᾶς ἢ ἡμεῖς περὶ ἐκείνους.”

Xenophon, *Anabasis*, i. 4. 7-8.

- a) Locate ληφθῆναι (line 2), ἀλώσονται (l. 3), ἐπιστάσθων (l. 4), ἐλεῖν (l. 6), παρῇ (l. 7).  
 (To locate a verb form, state its mood, voice, and tense, and, if finite, person and number, and tell what it comes from.)
- b) Give at least one English word derived from the stem or root of each of the following words: λόγος, στρατηγός, θεός, συλλαβών.  
 Define by derivation: *anarchy*, *euphony*, *diaphanous*.
- c) Decline in the singular all genders, ἀφανεῖς (l. 1), εἰδότες (l. 9); in the plural all genders, ὄντας (l. 2). Decline ἡμᾶς (l. 4), singular and plural.
- d) Give the principal parts of ἀπολελοίπασιν (l. 3), βούληται (l. 8), ποιῶ (l. 8).
- e) Write a synopsis in the second person singular of διῆλθε (l. 1) in the tense and voice in which it stands; and give the infinitive and the nominative singular of the corresponding participle, all genders.
- f) Inflect the subjunctive of συλλαβών (l. 8) and the indicative of εἰδότες (l. 9), each in the tense and voice in which it stands. Inflect ποιῶ (l. 8) in imperfect indicative active and in aorist optative middle.
- g) Of what adjective is εὖ (l. 4) used as adverb? Give one comparative and one superlative of this adjective, with corresponding adverbs.
- h) Account for the case of τριήρεσι (l. 1), αὐτοὺς (l. 2), ἐκείνων (l. 6), θεοὺς (l. 6).
- i) Account for the mood and tense of διώκοι (l. 1), ἀλώσονται (l. 3), ἐλεῖν (l. 6), βούληται (l. 8).

**GREEK A2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION****Saturday, June 21****9 a. m. One hour**

1. Cyrus did not wish to pursue his escaping generals with his boats.
2. If he had pursued them, he would have captured them.
3. No man ever said that Cyrus treated his soldiers badly.
4. So let us go to him in order to fight on his side.
5. But do not do this until we know where he is gone.
6. I do not fear that he will not give us all that we wish.
7. Would that he had not been killed in the battle.

1919

**GREEK F—PROSE COMPOSITION****Saturday, June 21****9 a.m. One hour**

On the following day the Greeks learned that Cyrus was dead. A herald from Artaxerxes now arrived at their camp, demanding that they surrender their arms. "If the king," replied the Greek generals, "thinks himself strong enough, let him come and take them." They themselves wished to make Ariaeus, who now commanded the army of Cyrus, king of Persia, but Ariaeus answered that the Persian nobles would not allow this; that he intended immediately to retreat, and that, if the Greeks wished to accompany him, they must come to him during the following night. This was accordingly done.



## GREEK A1—GRAMMAR

Saturday, June 26

9 a.m. One hour

Do not write a translation of the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

- 1 Ἐξεπλάγη δέ, ὡς ἔοικε, καὶ βασιλεὺς τῇ ἐφόδῳ τοῦ στρατεύματος.  
 2 ἐδήλωσε δὲ τοῦτο οἷς τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἔπραττε. προΐούσης μέντοι τῆς νυκτὸς  
 3 ταύτης καὶ τοῖς Ἕλλησι φόβος ἐμπίπτει, καὶ θόρυβος καὶ δούπος ἦν, οἷον  
 4 εἰκὸς φόβου ἐμπεσόντος γίγνεσθαι. Κλέαρχος δὲ Τολμίδην Ἥλειον, ὃν  
 5 ἐτύχανεν ἔχων παρ' ἑαυτῷ κήρυκα ἄριστον τῶν τότε, ἀνειπεῖν ἐκέλευσε  
 6 σιγὴν κατακηρύξαντα ὅτι προαγορεύουσιν οἱ ἄρχοντες, ὃς ἂν τὸν ἀφέντα  
 7 τὸν ὄνον εἰς τὰ ὄπλα μηνύσῃ, ὅτι λήψεται μισθὸν τάλαντον ἀργυρίου. ἐπεὶ δὲ  
 8 ταῦτα ἐκηρύχθη, ἔγνωσαν οἱ στρατιῶται ὅτι κενὸς ὁ φόβος εἶη καὶ οἱ  
 9 ἄρχοντες σῶοι. ἅμα δὲ ὀρθρῶ παρήγγειλεν ὁ Κλέαρχος εἰς τάξιν τὰ ὄπλα  
 10 τίθεσθαι τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἥπερ εἶχον ὅτε ἦν ἡ μάχη.

—Xenophon, *Anabasis* ii. 2. 18-21.

- a) Locate ἐξεπλάγη (line 1), λήψεται (l. 7), ἔγνωσαν (l. 8), παρήγγειλεν (l. 9).  
 (To locate a verb form, state its mood, voice, and tense, and, if finite, person and number, and tell what it comes from.)
- b) Give at least one English word derived from the stem or root of each of the following words: γίγνεσθαι (l. 4), ἄριστον (l. 5), παρήγγειλεν (l. 9), τάξιν (l. 9).  
 Define by derivation *hydrophobia*, *cenotaph*, *hypothesis*.
- c) Decline in agreement in the plural τῆς νυκτὸς ταύτης (l. 2). Decline in the singular, all genders, ἀφέντα (l. 6). Decline τάξιν (l. 9) singular and plural. Give the accusative singular and the accusative plural of βασιλεὺς (l. 1), στρατεύματος (l. 1).
- d) Give the principal parts of ἔπραττε (l. 2), ἐτύχανεν (l. 5), ἔγνωσαν (l. 8).
- e) Write a synopsis in the third person singular of ἐμπεσόντος (l. 4) in the tense in which it stands; and give, in the same tense, the infinitive and the nominative singular, all genders, of the participle.
- f) Inflect the future indicative active of παρήγγειλεν (l. 9); the aorist subjunctive passive of λήψεται (l. 7); the aorist indicative active of τίθεσθαι (l. 10); and the aorist optative of γίγνεσθαι (l. 4).
- g) Why is ἐκηρύχθη (l. 8) in the singular number? Translate ἥπερ εἶχον (l. 10).
- h) Account for the case of ἐφόδῳ (l. 1), ὑστεραίᾳ (l. 2), φόβου (l. 4).
- i) Account for the mood of μηνύσῃ (l. 7), εἶη (l. 8); for the use of the participle ἔχων (l. 5).

**GREEK A2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION**

Saturday, June 26

9 a. m. One hour

1. It was clear that the king was frightened by the approach of the Greeks.
2. If there had not been so much confusion in his own army, he would have known that the Greeks also were afraid.
3. On the next day heralds came from the king to consult about a truce.
4. Clearchus asked them what they wanted.
5. We shall do nothing until this is reported to the king.
6. Who will tell us what we ought to do?

**GREEK F—PROSE COMPOSITION**

Saturday, June 26

9 a.m. One hour

The soldiers were angry at Cyrus when he said that his expedition was to be against the Great King and refused to follow him unless he increased their pay. Meanwhile Menon persuaded his men to cross the Euphrates river before the rest of the soldiers had decided what to do. Cyrus was so pleased at the conduct of Menon that he sent him valuable gifts. If Cyrus had not been killed he would have become king of the Persians in his brother's stead. For the Greeks conquered in the battle, and, as Clearchus said, "To the victors belongs the right to rule."





## GREEK BG, B, AND G

GREEK *BG*—ANABASIS, I-IV, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION  
OF ATTIC PROSE

GREEK *B*—ANABASIS, I-IV

GREEK *G*—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

# GREEK BG—ANABASIS I-IV AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday

9:00 a.m. Two hours

Candidates offering both Greek B and Greek G should take the combined examination, Greek BG.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Read the sight passage through several times before beginning to write.

## 1. Translate into English:

1 Μετὰ δὲ τὸ δεῖπνον ἔτυχον ἐν περιπάτῳ ὄντες πρὸ τῶν ὄπλων Πρόξενος  
2 καὶ Ξενοφῶν· καὶ προσελθὼν ἄνθρωπός τις ἠρώτησε τοὺς προφύλακας ποῦ  
3 ἂν ἴδοι Πρόξενον ἢ Κλέαρχον· Μένωννα δὲ οὐκ ἐξήτει, καὶ ταῦτα παρ'  
4 Ἀριαίου ὧν τοῦ Μένωνος ξένου. ἐπεὶ δὲ Πρόξενος εἶπεν ὅτι, "Αὐτός εἰμι ὃν  
5 ζητεῖς," εἶπεν ὁ ἄνθρωπος τάδε. "Ἐπεμψέ με Ἀριαῖος καὶ Ἀρτάοζος, πιστοὶ  
6 ὄντες Κύρῳ καὶ εὔνοι ὑμῖν, καὶ κελεύουσι φυλάττεσθαι μὴ ὑμῖν ἐπιθῶνται τῆς  
7 νυκτὸς οἱ βάρβαροι· ἔστι δὲ στράτευμα πολλὸν ἐν τῷ πλησίον παραδείσῳ.  
8 καὶ παρὰ τὴν γέφυραν τοῦ Τίγρητος ποταμοῦ πέμψαι κελεύουσι φυλακὴν, ὥς  
9 διανοεῖται αὐτὴν λῦσαι Τισσαφέρους τῆς νυκτὸς, ἐὰν δύνῃται, ὥς μὴ διαβῇτε  
10 ἀλλ' ἐν μέσῳ ἀποληφθῇτε τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ τῆς διώρυχος."—ii. 4. 15-17.

- Explain the mood of ἴδοι (l. 3), ἐπιθῶνται (l. 6), διαβῇτε (l. 9). Comment on the use of ὄντες in l. 1.
- Account for the case of ξένου (l. 4), the second ὑμῖν in l. 6, νυκτὸς (l. 7).
- Give the first person singular of the present indicative active of ἴδοι (l. 3), διαβῇτε (l. 9), ἀποληφθῇτε (l. 10).

What does Xenophon say about the character of Clearchus?

## 2. Translate into English:

1 Ξενοφῶν δὲ ὄναρ εἶδεν· ἔδοξεν ἐν πέδαις δεδέσθαι, αὐταὶ δὲ αὐτῷ  
2 αὐτόμαται περιρρυῆναι, ὥστε λυθῆναι καὶ διαβαίνειν ὁπόσον ἐβούλετο.  
3 ἐπεὶ δὲ ὄρθρος ἦν, ἔρχεται πρὸς τὸν Χειρίσοφον καὶ λέγει ὅτι ἐλπίδας ἔχει  
4 καλῶς ἔσεσθαι, καὶ διηγείται αὐτῷ τὸ ὄναρ. ὁ δὲ ἡδετό τε καὶ ὡς τάχιστα  
5 ἕως ὑπέβαινεν ἐθύνοντο πάντες παρόντες οἱ στρατηγοί. καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ καλὰ ἦν  
6 εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τοῦ πρώτου. καὶ ἀπιώντες ἀπὸ τῶν ἱερῶν οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχα-  
7 γοὶ παρήγγελλον τῇ στρατιᾷ ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι.—iv. 3. 8-9.

- Account for the case of αὐταὶ (l. 1), αὐτῷ (l. 1), αὐτῷ (l. 4).
- What form is περιρρυῆναι in l. 2? Account for the difference in tense between δεδέσθαι and περιρρυῆναι.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

c) What is the force of *διά* in *διαβαίνειν* (l. 2)? in *διηγείται* (l. 4)?

d) Can you describe any other dream mentioned in the *Anabasis*?

3. Translate into English:

(As the omens for departure are unfavorable, Xenophon proposes a foraging expedition.  
Again the omens fail.)

Ἐκ τούτου συνελθόντων εἶπε πάλιν Ξενοφῶν, “ὦ ἄνδρες, ἐπὶ μὲν τῇ πορείᾳ, ὡς ὁρᾶτε, τὰ ἱερὰ οὐπω γίγνεται· τῶν δ’ ἐπιτηδείων ὀρῶ ὑμᾶς δεομένους· ἀνάγκη οὖν μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι θύεσθαι περὶ αὐτοῦ τούτου.” ἀναστὰς τις εἶπε, “Καὶ εἰκότως ἄρα ἡμῖν οὐ γίγνεται τὰ ἱερὰ· ὥς γὰρ ἐγὼ ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου<sup>1</sup> χθές<sup>2</sup> ἤκοντος πλοίου ἤκουσά τινος ὅτι Κλέανδρος ὁ ἐκ Βυζαντίου ἄρμοστῆς<sup>3</sup> μέλλει ἤξειν πλοῖα καὶ τριήρεις ἔχων.” ἐκ τούτου ἀναμένειν μὲν πᾶσιν ἐδόκει· ἐπὶ δὲ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἀνάγκη ἦν ἐξιέναι. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτῳ πάλιν ἐθύετο εἰς τρίς, καὶ οὐκ ἐγίγνετο τὰ ἱερὰ· καὶ ἤδη καὶ ἐπὶ σκηνὴν ἰόντες τὴν Ξενοφῶντος ἔλεγον ὅτι οὐκ ἔχοιεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. ὁ δ’ οὐκ ἂν ἔφη ἐξαγαγεῖν μὴ γιγνομένων τῶν ἱερῶν. καὶ πάλιν τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἐθύετο, καὶ σχεδόν τι<sup>4</sup> πᾶσα ἡ στρατιά, διὰ τὸ μέλειν ἅπασιν, ἐκυκλοῦντο περὶ τὰ ἱερὰ· τὰ δὲ θύματα<sup>5</sup> ἐπελελοίπει. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ ἐξήγον μὲν οὐ, συνεκάλεσαν δέ. εἶπεν οὖν Ξενοφῶν, “Ἴσως οἱ πολέμοι συνειλεγμένοι εἰσὶ καὶ ἀνάγκη μάχεσθαι· εἰ οὖν καταλιπόντες τὰ σκεύη ἐν τῷ ἐρυμνῷ χωρίῳ ὡς εἰς μάχην παρεσκευασμένοι ἴοιμεν, ἴσως ἂν τὰ ἱερὰ προχωροῖη ἡμῖν.” ἀκούσαντες δ’ οἱ στρατιῶται ἀνέκραγον ὥς οὐδὲν δέον<sup>6</sup> εἰς τὸ χωρίον ἄγειν, ἀλλὰ θύεσθαι ὡς τάχιστα.—*Anabasis* vi. 4. 17–22.

<sup>1</sup> ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου, by chance. <sup>2</sup> χθές, yesterday. <sup>3</sup> ἄρμοστῆς, (Spartan) governor, harmost. <sup>4</sup> σχεδόν τι, pretty nearly. <sup>5</sup> θύματα, victims. <sup>6</sup> δέον, supply ἐστί.



## GREEK B—ANABASIS, I-IV

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

## 1. Translate into English:

- 1 Μετὰ δὲ τὸ δεῖπνον ἔτυχον ἐν περιπάτῳ ὄντες πρὸ τῶν ὄπλων Πρόξενος  
 2 καὶ Ξενοφῶν καὶ προσελθὼν ἄνθρωπός τις ἠρώτησε τοὺς προφύλακας ποῦ  
 3 ἂν ἴδοι Πρόξενον ἢ Κλέαρχον· Μένωνας δὲ οὐκ ἐξήτει, καὶ ταῦτα παρ'  
 4 Ἀριαίου ὧν τοῦ Μένωνος ξένου. ἐπεὶ δὲ Πρόξενος εἶπεν ὅτι "Αὐτός εἰμι ὃν  
 5 ζητεῖς," εἶπεν ὁ ἄνθρωπος τάδε. "Ἐπεμψέ με Ἀριαῖος καὶ Ἀρτάοξος,  
 6 πιστοὶ ὄντες Κύρῳ καὶ εὖνοι ὑμῖν, καὶ κελεύουσι φυλάττεσθαι μὴ ὑμῖν ἐπι-  
 7 θῶνται τῆς νυκτὸς οἱ βάρβαροι· ἔστι δὲ στράτευμα πολὺ ἐν τῷ πλησίον  
 8 παραδείσῳ. καὶ παρὰ τὴν γέφυραν τοῦ Τίγρητος ποταμοῦ πέμψαι κελεύουσι  
 9 φυλακὴν, ὥς διανοεῖται αὐτὴν λύσαι Τισσαφέρνῃς τῆς νυκτὸς, εἰὰ δύνηται,  
 10 ὥς μὴ διαβῇτε ἄλλ' ἐν μέσῳ ἀποληφθῇτε τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ τῆς διώρυχος."  
 —ii. 4. 15-17.

- a) Explain the mood of ἴδοι (l. 3), ἐπιθῶνται (l. 6), διαβῇτε (l. 10). Comment on the use of ὄντες in l. 1.  
 b) Account for the case of ξένου (l. 4), the second ὑμῖν in l. 6, νυκτὸς (l. 7).  
 c) Give the first person singular of the present indicative active of ἴδοι (l. 3), διαβῇτε (l. 10), ἀποληφθῇτε (l. 10).  
 d) What does Xenophon say about the character of Proxenus?

## 2. Translate into English:

- 1 Ἐνταῦθα τὴν μὲν ὑστεραίαν ἐπανεχώρουν εἰς τοῦμπαλιν εἰς τὰς ἀκαύσ-  
 2 τους κώμας, κατακαύσαντες ἔνθεν ἐξῆσαν· ὥστε οἱ πολέμοι οὐ προσή-  
 3 λαινον, ἀλλὰ ἐθεῶντο καὶ ὅμοιοι ἦσαν θαυμάζουσιν ὅποι ποτὲ τρέφονται οἱ  
 4 Ἕλληνες καὶ τί ἐν νῶ ἔχοιεν. ἐνταῦθα οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι στρατιῶται ἐπὶ τὰ  
 5 ἐπιτήδεια ἦσαν· οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ πάλιν συνῆλθον, καὶ συναγαγόντες τοὺς  
 6 ἐαλωκότας ἤλεγχον τὴν κύκλῳ πᾶσαν χώραν τίς ἐκάστη εἶη. οἱ δὲ ἔλεγον  
 7 ὅτι τὰ μὲν πρὸς μεσημβρίαν τῆς ἐπὶ Βαβυλῶνα εἶη καὶ Μηδίαν, δι' ἣσπερ  
 8 ἤκοιεν, ἡ δὲ πρὸς ἑὼ ἐπὶ Σοῦσά τε καὶ Ἐκβάτανα φέροι, ἔνθα θερίζειν  
 9 λέγεται βασιλεὺς, ἡ δὲ διαβάντι τὸν ποταμὸν πρὸς ἐσπέραν ἐπὶ Λυδίαν καὶ  
 10 Ἰωνίαν φέροι.—iii. 5. 13-15.

- a) Give the derivation of ἀκαύστους (l. 1), μεσημβρίαν (l. 7).  
 b) Where is ἐαλωκότας (l. 6) made? Comment on its use here.  
 c) Explain the mood of ἔχοιεν (l. 4), εἶη (l. 7).  
 d) Account for the case of ὑστεραίαν (l. 1), τῆς (l. 7), διαβάντι (l. 9).

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

### 3. Translate into English:

1 Ξενοφῶν δὲ ὄναρ εἶδεν· ἔδοξεν ἐν πέδαις δεδέσθαι, αὐται δὲ αὐτῷ αὐτό-  
 2 μαται περιρρυῆναι, ὥστε λυθῆναι καὶ διαβαίνειν ὅποσον ἐβούλετο. ἐπεὶ δὲ  
 3 ὀρθρος ἦν, ἔρχεται πρὸς τὸν Χειρίσοφον καὶ λέγει ὅτι ἐλπίδας ἔχει καλῶς  
 4 ἔσσεσθαι, καὶ διηγείται αὐτῷ τὸ ὄναρ. ὁ δὲ ἡδετό τε καὶ ὡς τάχιστα ἔως  
 5 ὑπέφαιναν ἐθύοντο πάντες παρόντες οἱ στρατηγοί· καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ καλὰ ἦν  
 6 εὐθύς ἐπὶ τοῦ πρώτου. καὶ ἀπίνοντες ἀπὸ τῶν ἱερῶν οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοὶ  
 7 παρήγγελλον τῇ στρατιᾷ ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι.—iv. 3. 8-9.

a) Account for the case of αὐται (l. 1), αὐτῷ (l. 1), αὐτῷ (l. 4).

b) What form is περιρρυῆναι in line 2? Account for the difference in tense between δεδέσθαι and περιρρυῆναι.

c) What is the force of διὰ in διαβαίνειν (l. 2)? in διηγείται (l. 4)?

d) Can you describe any other dream mentioned in the Anabasis?

1916

## GREEK G—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

### Translate into English:

(As the omens for departure are unfavorable, Xenophon proposes a foraging expedition. Again the omens fail.)

Ἐκ τούτου συνελθόντων εἶπε πάλιν Ξενοφῶν, “ὦ ἄνδρες, ἐπὶ μὲν τῇ πορείᾳ, ὡς ὀράτε, τὰ ἱερὰ οὐπω γίγνεται· τῶν δ’ ἐπιτηδείων ὀρῶ ὑμᾶς δεομένους· ἀνάγκη οὖν μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι θύεσθαι περὶ αὐτοῦ τούτου.” ἀναστάς τις εἶπε, “Καὶ εἰκότως ἄρα ἡμῖν οὐ γίγνεται τὰ ἱερὰ· ὥς γὰρ ἐγὼ ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου<sup>1</sup> χθές<sup>2</sup> ἤκουτος πλοίου ἤκουσά τινος ὅτι Κλέανδρος ὁ ἐκ Βυζαντίου ἀρμοστής<sup>3</sup> μέλλει ἤξειν πλοῖα καὶ τριήρεις ἔχων.” ἐκ δὲ τούτου ἀναμένειν μὲν πᾶσιν ἐδόκει· ἐπὶ δὲ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἀνάγκη ἦν ἐξιέναι. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτῳ πάλιν ἐθύετο εἰς τρίς, καὶ οὐκ ἐγίγνετο τὰ ἱερὰ· καὶ ἡδὴ καὶ ἐπὶ σκηνὴν ἰόντες τὴν Ξενοφῶντος ἔλεγον ὅτι οὐκ ἔχοιεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. ὁ δ’ οὐκ ἂν ἔφη ἐξαγαγεῖν μὴ γιγνομένων τῶν ἱερῶν. καὶ πάλιν τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἐθύετο, καὶ σχεδόν τι<sup>4</sup> πᾶσα ἡ στρατιά, διὰ τὸ μέλειν ἅπασιν, ἐκυκλοῦντο περὶ τὰ ἱερὰ· τὰ δὲ θύματα<sup>5</sup> ἐπελελοίπει. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ ἐξῆγον μὲν οὐ, συνεκάλεσαν δέ. εἶπεν οὖν Ξενοφῶν, “Ἴσως οἱ πολέμοι συνειλεγμένοι εἰσὶ καὶ ἀνάγκη μάχεσθαι· εἰ οὖν καταλιπόντες τὰ σκεύη ἐν τῷ ἐρυμνῷ χωρίῳ ὡς εἰς μάχην παρεσκευασμένοι ἴοιμεν, ἴσως ἂν τὰ ἱερὰ προχωροίῃ ἡμῖν.” ἀκούσαντες δ’ οἱ στρατιῶται ἀνέκραγον ὡς οὐδὲν δέον<sup>6</sup> εἰς τὸ χωρίον ἄγειν, ἀλλὰ θύεσθαι ὡς τάχιστα.—Anabasis vi. 4. 17-22.

<sup>1</sup> ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου, by chance. <sup>2</sup> χθές, yesterday. <sup>3</sup> ἀρμοστής, (Spartan) governor, harmost. <sup>4</sup> σχεδόν τι, pretty nearly. <sup>5</sup> θύματα, victims. <sup>6</sup> δέον, supply ἐστί.



# GREEK BG—ANABASIS I-IV AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday

9 a.m. Two hours

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Read the sight passage through several times before beginning to write.

## 1. Translate into English:

1 Ποταμός δ' εἰ μὲν τις καὶ ἄλλος ἄρα ἡμῖν ἐστὶ διαβατέος οὐκ οἶδα· τὸν  
2 δ' οὖν Εὐφράτην ἴσμεν ὅτι ἀδύνατον διαβῆναι κωλύοντων πολεμίων. οὐ μὲν  
3 δὴ, ἂν μάχεσθαι δέῃ, ἱππεῖς εἰσιν ἡμῖν σύμμαχοι, τῶν δὲ πολεμίων ἱππεῖς  
4 εἰσιν οἱ πλείστοι καὶ πλείστου ἄξιοι. ὥστε νικῶντες μὲν τίνα ἂν ἀποκτεί-  
5 ναιμεν; ἡττωμένων δὲ οὐδένα οἶδ' τε σωθῆναι. ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν βασιλέα, ᾧ  
6 οὕτω πολλὰ ἐστὶ τὰ σύμμαχα, εἴπερ προθυμεῖται ἡμᾶς ἀπολέσαι, οὐκ οἶδα ὃ  
7 τι δεῖ αὐτὸν ὁμόσαι καὶ δεξιὰν δοῦναι καὶ θεοὺς ἐπιορκῆσαι.—ii. 4. 6-7.

- Explain the case of ἡμῖν (l. 1), ἡμῖν (l. 3), πλείστου (l. 4), ἡττωμένων (l. 5).
- What is the force of the participle νικῶντες (l. 4)? How may the same idea be expressed in the form of a clause?
- Account for the mood of δέῃ (l. 3), ἀποκτείναιμεν (ll. 4, 5).
- Who said these words, and on what occasion?

## 2. Translate into English:

1 Ἐνταῦθα Ἰερώνυμος Ἡλείος πρεσβύτατος ὢν τῶν Προξένου λοχαγῶν  
2 ἤρχετο λέγειν ὧδε. “Ἡμῖν, ᾧ ἄνδρες στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοί, ὁρῶσι τὰ  
3 παρόντα ἔδοξε καὶ αὐτοῖς συνελθεῖν καὶ ὑμᾶς παρακαλέσαι, ὅπως βουλευσαίμεθα  
4 εἴ τι δυναίμεθα ἀγαθόν. λέξον δ’,” ἔφη, “καὶ σύ, ᾧ Ξενοφῶν, ἅπερ καὶ πρὸς  
5 ἡμᾶς.” ἐκ τούτου λέγει τάδε Ξενοφῶν. “Ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν δὴ πάντες  
6 ἐπιστάμεθα ὅτι βασιλεὺς καὶ Τισσαφέρνης οὓς μὲν ἐδυνήθησαν συνειλήφασιν  
7 ἡμῶν, τοῖς δ’ ἄλλοις δῆλον ὅτι ἐπιβουλεύουσιν, ὥς ἡν δύνωνται ἀπολέσωσιν.  
8 ἡμῖν δέ γε οἶμαι πάντα ποιητέα ὥς μήποτε ἐπὶ τοῖς βαρβάροις γενώμεθα,  
9 ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον ἐκείνοι ἐφ’ ἡμῖν.”—iii. 1. 34-35.

- Explain the syntax of ὁρῶσι (l. 2), ἀπολέσωσιν (l. 7).
- Where is ἀπολέσωσιν made? Give the first person singular of the present indicative active of συνειλήφασιν (l. 6).
- What is the force of παρά in παρόντα (l. 3)? in παρακαλέσαι (l. 3)?

(SEE NEXT PAGE)



### 3. Translate into English:

[Thebes, Athens, and other states have taken up arms against Sparta. The Spartans recall King Agesilaus, who has been fighting the Persians in Asia.]

- Οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐπεὶ σαφῶς ᾔσθοντο τὰς μεγίστας πόλεις συνεστη-  
κυίας<sup>1</sup> ἐπὶ πολέμῳ πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς, ἐν κινδύνῳ τε τὴν πόλιν ἐνόμισαν καὶ  
στρατεῦν ἀναγκαῖον ἡγήσαντο εἶναι. καὶ αὐτοὶ μὲν ταῦτα παρεσκευάζοντο,  
εὐθὺς δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀγησίλαον πέμπουσιν Ἐπικυδίδαν. ὁ δ' ἐπεὶ ἀφίκετο,  
5 τὰ τε ἄλλα διηγείτο<sup>2</sup> ὥς ἔχοι καὶ ὅτι ἡ πόλις ἐπιστέλλοι αὐτῷ βοηθεῖν ὡς  
τάχιστα τῇ πατρίδι. ὁ δὲ Ἀγησίλαος ἐπεὶ ἤκουσε, χαλεπῶς μὲν ἤνεγκεν,  
ἐνθυμούμενος οἷων τιμῶν καὶ οἷων ἐλπίδων ἀποστεροῦτο,<sup>3</sup> ὁμῶς δὲ συγκαλέσας  
τοὺς συμμάχους ἐδήλωσε τὰ ὑπὸ τῆς πόλεως παραγγελλόμενα, καὶ εἶπεν ὅτι  
ἀναγκαῖον εἶη βοηθεῖν τῇ πατρίδι. “Ἐὰν μέντοι ἐκεῖνα<sup>4</sup> καλῶς γένηται, εὖ  
10 ἐπίστασθε,” ἔφη, “ὦ ἄνδρες σύμμαχοι, ὅτι οὐ μὴ ἐπιλάβωμαι<sup>5</sup> ὑμῶν, ἀλλὰ  
πάλιν παρέσομαι πράξων ὧν ὑμεῖς δεῖσθε.” ἀκούσαντες δὲ ταῦτα πολλοὶ  
μὲν ἐδάκρυσαν, πάντες δ' ἐψήφισαντο βοηθεῖν μετ' Ἀγησιλάου τῇ Λακεδαίμονι.  
εἰ δὲ καλῶς τάκεῖ γένοιτο, λαβόντες αὐτὸν πάλιν ἦκειν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν. καὶ  
οἱ μὲν δὴ συνεσκευάζοντο ὡς ἀκολουθήσοντες. ὁ δ' Ἀγησίλαος ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ  
15 κατέλιπεν Εὐξενον ἁρμοστήν<sup>6</sup> καὶ φρουροὺς παρ' αὐτῷ οὐκ ἔλαττον τετρα-  
κισχιλίων, ἵνα δύναίτο διασφῆξιν τὰς πόλεις.

—Xenophon, *Hellenica* iv. 2. 1-5.

<sup>1</sup> συνεστηκυίας, from συνίσταμαι, *get together, combine*. <sup>2</sup> διηγείτο, from διηγέομαι, *tell, relate*.  
<sup>3</sup> ἀποστεροῦτο, from ἀποστερέω, *deprive*. <sup>4</sup> ἐκεῖνα = τὰ ἐκεῖ, compare l. 13. <sup>5</sup> ἐπιλάβωμαι, from  
ἐπιλανθάνομαι, *forget*. <sup>6</sup> ἁρμοστήν, (*Spartan*) *governor, harmost*.

## GREEK B—ANABASIS, I-IV

Saturday

9 a.m. Two hours

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

## 1. Translate into English:

1 Ποταμὸς δ' εἰ μὲν τις καὶ ἄλλος ἄρα ἡμῖν ἐστὶ διαβατέος οὐκ οἶδα· τὸν  
2 δ' οὖν Εὐφράτην ἴσμεν ὅτι ἀδύνατον διαβῆναι κωλυόντων πολεμίων. οὐ μὲν  
3 δὴ, ἂν μάχεσθαι δέη, ἱππεῖς εἰσὶν ἡμῖν σύμμαχοι, τῶν δὲ πολεμίων ἱππεῖς  
4 εἰσὶν οἱ πλείστοι καὶ πλείστου ἄξιοι· ὥστε νικῶντες μὲν τίνα ἂν ἀποκτεί-  
5 ναιμεν; ἡττωμένων δὲ οὐδένα οἶόν τε σωθῆναι. ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν βασιλέα, ᾧ  
6 οὕτω πολλὰ ἐστὶ τὰ σύμμαχα, εἴπερ προθυμείται ἡμᾶς ἀπολέσαι, οὐκ οἶδα ὃ  
7 τι δεῖ αὐτὸν ὁμῶσαι καὶ δεξιὰν δοῦναι καὶ θεοὺς ἐπιорκῆσαι.—ii. 4. 6-7.

- a) Explain the case of ἡμῖν (l. 1), ἡμῖν (l. 3), πλείστου (l. 4), ἡττωμένων (l. 5).  
b) What is the force of the participle νικῶντες (l. 4)? How may the same idea be expressed in the form of a clause?  
c) Account for the mood of δέη (l. 3), ἀποκτείναιμεν (ll. 4, 5).  
d) Who said these words, and on what occasion?

## 2. Translate into English:

1 Ἐνταῦθα Ἱερώνυμος Ἡλείος πρεσβύτατος ὢν τῶν Προξένου λοχαγῶν  
2 ἤρχετο λέγειν ὧδε. “Ἡμῖν, ὧ ἄνδρες στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοί, ὁρῶσι τὰ  
3 παρόντα ἔδοξε καὶ αὐτοῖς συνελθεῖν καὶ ὑμᾶς παρακαλέσαι, ὅπως βουλευσάμεθα  
4 εἴ τι δυναίμεθα ἀγαθόν. λέξον δ’,” ἔφη, “καὶ σύ, ὧ Ξενοφῶν, ἅπερ καὶ πρὸς  
5 ἡμᾶς.” ἐκ τούτου λέγει τάδε Ξενοφῶν. “Ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν δὴ πάντες  
6 ἐπιστάμεθα ὅτι βασιλεὺς καὶ Τισσαφέρνης οὓς μὲν ἐδυνήθησαν συνειλήφασιν  
7 ἡμῶν, τοῖς δ’ ἄλλοις δῆλον ὅτι ἐπιβουλεύουσιν, ὥς ἦν δύνωνται ἀπολέσωσιν.  
8 ἡμῖν δέ γε οἶμαι πάντα ποιητέα ὥς μήποτε ἐπὶ τοῖς βαρβάροις γενώμεθα,  
9 ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον ἐκείνοι ἐφ’ ἡμῖν.”—iii. 1. 34, 35.

- a) Explain the syntax of ὁρῶσι (l. 2), ἀπολέσωσιν (l. 7).  
b) Where is ἀπολέσωσιν made? Give the first person singular of the present indicative active of συνειλήφασιν (l. 6).  
c) What is the force of παρά in παρόντα (l. 3)? in παρακαλέσαι (l. 3)?

## 3. Translate into English:

1 Καὶ ταύτην μὲν τὴν ἡμέραν οὕτως ἐπορεύθησαν, τὰ μὲν τι μαχόμενοι τὰ  
2 δὲ καὶ ἀναπαυόμενοι. εἰς δὲ τὴν ὑστεραίαν γίγνεται χειμῶν πολὺς, ἀναγκαῖον  
3 δ’ ἦν πορεύεσθαι· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ἱκανὰ τὰ τιτὶθῆδια. καὶ ἡγέτο μὲν Χειρίσοφος,  
4 ὠπισθοφυλάκει δὲ Ξενοφῶν. καὶ οἱ πολέμοι ἰσχυρῶς ἐπετίθεντο, καὶ στενῶν  
5 ὄντων τῶν χωρίων ἐγγὺς προσιόντες ἐτόξεον καὶ ἐσφενδόων· ὥστε ἠναγκά-  
6 ζοντο οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπιδιώκοντες καὶ πάλιν ἀναχάζοντες σχολῇ πορεύεσθαι.  
7 καὶ θαμινὰ παρήγγελλεν ὁ Ξενοφῶν ὑπομένειν, ὅτε οἱ πολέμοι ἰσχυρῶς  
8 ἐπικέοιντο.—iv. 1. 14-16.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

- a) Give the two words from which ὠπισθοφυλάκει (l. 4) is derived.
- b) Explain the mood of πορεύεσθαι (l. 3) and πορεύεσθαι (l. 6), and the mood and tense of ἐπικέονται (l. 8).
- c) What part did Chirisophus take in the Retreat? What kind of troops made up his command?

1917

## GREEK G—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday

9 a.m. Two hours

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

[Thebes, Athens, and other states have taken up arms against Sparta. The Spartans recall King Agesilaus, who has been fighting the Persians in Asia.]

Οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐπεὶ σαφῶς ᾔσθοντο τὰς μεγίστας πόλεις συνεστη-  
κίας<sup>1</sup> ἐπὶ πολέμῳ πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς, ἐν κινδύνῳ τε τὴν πόλιν ἐνόμισαν καὶ  
στρατεύειν ἀναγκαῖον ἡγήσαντο εἶναι. καὶ αὐτοὶ μὲν ταῦτα παρεσκευάζοντο,  
εὐθὺς δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀγησίλαον πέμπουσιν Ἐπικυδίδαν. ὁ δ' ἐπεὶ ἀφίκετο,  
5 τὰ τε ἄλλα διηγείτο<sup>2</sup> ὥς ἔχοι καὶ ὅτι ἡ πόλις ἐπιστέλλοι αὐτῷ βοηθεῖν ὡς  
τάχιστα τῇ πατρίδι. ὁ δὲ Ἀγησίλαος ἐπεὶ ἤκουσε, χαλεπῶς μὲν ἤνεγκεν,  
ἐνθυμούμενος οἶων τιμῶν καὶ οἶων ἐλπίδων ἀποστεροῖτο,<sup>3</sup> ὁμῶς δὲ συγκαλέσας  
τοὺς συμμάχους ἐδήλωσε τὰ ὑπὸ τῆς πόλεως παραγγελλόμενα, καὶ εἶπεν ὅτι  
ἀναγκαῖον εἶη βοηθεῖν τῇ πατρίδι. “Ἐὰν μέντοι ἐκεῖνα<sup>4</sup> καλῶς γένηται, εὖ  
10 ἐπίστασθε,” ἔφη, “ὦ ἄνδρες σύμμαχοι, ὅτι οὐ μὴ ἐπιλάβωμαι<sup>5</sup> ὑμῶν, ἀλλὰ  
πάλιν παρέσομαι πράξων ὧν ὑμεῖς δεῖσθε.” ἀκούσαντες δὲ ταῦτα πολλοὶ  
μὲν ἐδάκρυσαν, πάντες δ' ἐψήφισαντο βοηθεῖν μετ' Ἀγησιλάου τῇ Λακεδαιμονί-  
ᾳ· καὶ οἱ μὲν δὴ παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς ἀκολουθήσοντας. ὁ δ' Ἀγησίλαος ἐν μὲν τῇ  
15 Ἀσίᾳ κατέλιπεν Εὐξενον ἄρμοστήν<sup>6</sup> καὶ φρουροὺς παρ' αὐτῷ οὐκ ἔλαττον  
τετρακισχιλίων, ἵνα δύναιτο διασφῆζειν τὰς πόλεις· αὐτὸς δὲ ὁρῶν ὅτι οἱ  
πολλοὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν μένειν ἐπεθύμουν μᾶλλον ἢ ἐφ' Ἑλλήνας στρα-  
τεύεσθαι, βουλόμενος ὡς βελτίστους καὶ πλείστους ἄγειν μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ, ἄθλα  
προὔθηκε<sup>7</sup> ταῖς πόλεσιν, ἥτις ἄριστον στράτευμα πέμποι, καὶ τῶν μισθοφόρων  
20 τοῖς λοχαγοῖς, ὅστις εὐοπλότατον λόχον ἔχων συστρατεύοιτο καὶ ὀπλιτῶν  
καὶ τοξοτῶν καὶ πελταστῶν.—Xenophon, *Hellenica* iv. 2. 1-5.

<sup>1</sup> συνεστηκίας, from συνίσταμαι, get together, combine. <sup>2</sup> διηγείτο, from διηγέομαι, tell, relate.  
<sup>3</sup> ἀποστεροῖτο, from ἀποστερέω, deprive. <sup>4</sup> ἐκεῖνα = τὰ ἐκεῖ, compare l. 13. <sup>5</sup> ἐπιλάβωμαι, from  
ἐπιλανθάνομαι, forget. <sup>6</sup> ἄρμοστήν, (Spartan) governor, harmost. <sup>7</sup> προὔθηκε, contracted from  
προ-έθηκε.



# GREEK BG—ANABASIS I-IV AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday, June 22

9 a.m. Two hours

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

## 1. Translate into English:

1 Εἰ δὲ μήθ' οἱ ποταμοὶ διήσουσιν ἡγεμόν τε μηδεὶς ἡμῖν φανεῖται, οὐδ' ὥς  
2 ἡμῖν γε ἀθυμητέον. ἐπιστάμεθα γὰρ Μυσοῦς, οὐς οὐκ ἂν ἡμῶν φαίημεν  
3 βελτίους εἶναι, ὅτι ἐν βασιλέως χώρα πολλὰς τε καὶ εὐδαίμονας καὶ μεγάλας  
4 πόλεις οἰκοῦσιν, ἐπιστάμεθα δὲ Πισίδας ὡσαύτως, Λυκάονας δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ  
5 εἶδομεν ὅτι ἐν τοῖς πεδίοις τὰ ἐρυμνὰ καταλαβόντες τὴν τούτων χώραν  
6 καρποῦνται· καὶ ἡμᾶς δ' ἂν ἔφην ἔγωγε χρῆναι μήπω φανεροὺς εἶναι οἴκαδε  
7 ὠρμημένους, ἀλλὰ κατασκευάζεσθαι ὡς αὐτοῦ οἰκήσοντας.—iii. 2. 23-24.

- What form of what verb is διήσουσιν (l. 1)? φανεῖται (l. 1)?
- Account for the case of ἡμῖν (l. 2), ἡμῶν (l. 2).
- Account for the mood of φαίημεν (l. 2), ἔφην (l. 6).
- Explain the formation of ἀθυμητέον (l. 2).

## 2. Translate into English:

1 Μετὰ δὲ τούτων Ξενοφῶν εἶπεν· 'Εγὼ δ' οὕτω γιννώσκω. εἰ μὲν ἀνάγκη  
2 ἐστὶ μάχεσθαι, τούτο δεῖ παρασκευάσασθαι ὅπως ὡς κράτιστα μαχοῦμεθα·  
3 εἰ δὲ βουλόμεθα ὡς ῥᾶστα ὑπερβάλλειν, τούτῳ μοι δοκεῖ σκεπτέον εἶναι ὅπως  
4 ὡς ἐλάχιστα μὲν τραύματα λάβωμεν, ὡς ἐλάχιστα δὲ σώματα ἀνδρῶν ἀπο-  
5 βάλωμεν. τὸ μὲν οὖν ὅρος ἐστὶ τὸ ὀρώμενον πλέον ἢ ἐφ' ἐξήκοντα στάδια,  
6 ἄνδρες δ' οὐδαμοῦ φυλάττοντες ἡμᾶς φανεροὶ εἰσιν ἀλλ' ἢ κατ' αὐτὴν τὴν  
7 ὁδόν· πολὺν οὖν κρείττον τοῦ ἐρήμου ὅρους καὶ κλέψαι τι πειρᾶσθαι λαθόντας  
8 ἢ ἀρπάσαι φθάσαντας, εἰ δυναίμεθα, μᾶλλον ἢ πρὸς ἰσχυρὰ χωρία καὶ  
9 ἀνθρώπους παρεσκευασμένους μάχεσθαι.—iv. 6. 10-11.

- What form of what verb is μαχοῦμεθα (l. 2)? ἀποβάλωμεν (l. 4)?
- Account for the mood of λάβωμεν (l. 4). What construction is more regular with words like σκεπτέον (l. 3)?
- Account for the case of ὅρους (l. 7).
- Give the other degrees of comparison of ῥᾶστα (l. 3), πλέον (l. 5).

### 3. Translate into English:

[Xenophon announces the policy of the army in regard to provisions; if a market is provided they buy; if not, they are compelled to seize what they need.]

Πρὸς ταῦτα ἀναστὰς Ξενοφῶν ὑπὲρ τῶν στρατιωτῶν εἶπεν· Ἡμεῖς δέ, ὦ ἄνδρες Σινωπεῖς, ἤκομεν ἀγαπῶντες<sup>1</sup> ὅτι τὰ σώματα διεσώσαμεθα καὶ τὰ ὄπλα· οὐ γὰρ ἦν δυνατόν ἅμα τε χρήματα ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν καὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις μάχεσθαι. καὶ νῦν ἐπεὶ εἰς τὰς Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις ἤλθομεν, ἐν Τραπεζοῦντι μὲν, παρεῖχον γὰρ ἡμῖν ἀγορὰν, ὠνούμενοι εἶχομεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, καὶ ἀνθ' ὧν ἐτίμησαν ἡμᾶς καὶ ξένια ἔδωκαν τῇ στρατιᾷ, ἀντετιμῶμεν αὐτούς, καὶ εἴ τις αὐτοῖς φίλος ἦν τῶν βαρβάρων, τούτων ἀπειχόμεθα· τοὺς δὲ πολεμίους αὐτῶν ἐφ' οὓς αὐτοὶ ἡγοῖντο κακῶς ἐποιοῦμεν ὅσον ἐδυνάμεθα. ἐρωτᾶτε δὲ αὐτοὺς ὁποίων τινῶν ἡμῶν ἔτυχον·<sup>2</sup> πάρεισι γὰρ ἐνθάδε οὓς ἡμῖν ἡγεμόνας διὰ φιλίαν ἢ πόλιν συνέπεμψεν. ὅποι δ' ἂν ἐλθόντες ἀγορὰν μὴ ἔχωμεν, ἂν τε εἰς βάρβαρον γῆν ἂν τε εἰς Ἑλληνίδα, οὐχ ὕβρει<sup>3</sup> ἀλλὰ ἀνάγκῃ λαμβάνομεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. καὶ Καρδούχους καὶ Ταόχους καὶ Χαλδαίους καίπερ βασιλέως οὐχ ὑπηκόους ὄντας καὶ μάλα φοβεροὺς ὅμως πολεμίους ἐκτησάμεθα<sup>4</sup> διὰ τὸ ἀνάγκην εἶναι λαμβάνειν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, ἐπεὶ ἀγορὰν οὐ παρεῖχον. Μάκρωνας δὲ, καίπερ βαρβάρους ὄντας, ἐπεὶ ἀγορὰν οἶαν ἐδύναντο παρεῖχον, φίλους τε ἐνομίζομεν εἶναι καὶ βία οὐδὲν ἐλαμβάνομεν τῶν ἐκείνων.

Anab. v. 5. 13-18.

<sup>1</sup> ἀγαπῶντες=satisfied.    <sup>2</sup> ἔτυχον=found.    <sup>3</sup> ὕβρει=wantonness.    <sup>4</sup> ἐκτησάμεθα=acquired, made.

## GREEK B—ANABASIS, I-IV

Saturday, June 22

9 a.m. Two hours

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

## 1. Translate into English:

1 Κλέαρχος δὲ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἡγεῖτο κατὰ τὰ παρηγγελμένα, οἱ δ' εἶποντο·  
 2 καὶ ἀφικνοῦνται εἰς τὸν πρῶτον σταθμὸν παρ' Ἀριαῖον καὶ τὴν ἐκείνου στρατιὰν  
 3 ἀμφὶ μέσας νύκτας· καὶ ἐν τάξει θέμενοι τὰ ὄπλα συνῆλθον οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ  
 4 λοχαγοὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων παρ' Ἀριαῖον· καὶ ὤμοσαν οἳ τε Ἕλληνες καὶ ὁ  
 5 Ἀριαῖος καὶ τῶν σὺν αὐτῷ οἱ κράτιστοι μήτε προδώσειν ἀλλήλους σύμμαχοί  
 6 τε ἔσσεσθαι· οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι προσώμοσαν καὶ ἡγήσασθαι ἀδόλως. ταῦτα δὲ  
 7 ὤμοσαν, σφάξαντες ταῦρον καὶ κάπρον καὶ κριὸν εἰς ἀσπίδα, οἱ μὲν Ἕλληνες  
 8 βάπτοντες ξίφος, οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι λόγχην.—ii. 2. 8–9.

- a) What other meaning does *σταθμὸν* (l. 2) have? How does it acquire this other meaning? With what verb is it etymologically connected?
- b) What is the force of *πρὸς* in *προσώμοσαν* (l. 6)?
- c) Account for the case of *τῶν* (l. 5). What other cases does *παρ'* (l. 2) govern, and with what changes of meaning?
- d) How was this treaty kept?

## 2. Translate into English:

1 Εἰ δὲ μὴθ' οἱ ποταμοὶ διήσουσιν ἡγεμῶν τε μηδεὶς ἡμῖν φανέται, οὐδ' ὥς  
 2 ἡμῖν γε ἄθυμητόν. ἐπιστάμεθα γὰρ Μυσοῦς, οὓς οὐκ ἂν ἡμῶν φαίμεν  
 3 βελτίους εἶναι, ὅτι ἐν βασιλείῳ χώρῃ πολλὰς τε καὶ εὐδαίμονας καὶ μεγάλας  
 4 πόλεις οἰκοῦσιν, ἐπιστάμεθα δὲ Πισίδας ὡσαύτως, Λυκάονας δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ  
 5 εἶδομεν ὅτι ἐν τοῖς πεδίοις τὰ ἐρυμνὰ καταλαβόντες τὴν τούτων χώραν  
 6 καρποῦνται· καὶ ἡμᾶς δ' ἂν ἔφην ἔγωγε χρῆναι μήπω φανεροὺς εἶναι οἵκαδε  
 7 ὠρμημένους, ἀλλὰ κατασκευάζεσθαι ὡς αὐτοῦ οἰκῆσοντας.—iii. 2. 23–24.

- a) What form of what verb is *διήσουσιν* (l. 1)? *φανέται* (l. 1)?
- b) Account for the case of *ἡμῖν* (l. 2), *ἡμῶν* (l. 2).
- c) Account for the mood of *φαίμεν* (l. 2), *ἔφην* (l. 6).
- d) Explain the formation of *ἄθυμητόν* (l. 2).



### 3. Translate into English:

1 Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτον Ξενοφῶν εἶπεν· Ἐγὼ δ' οὕτω γιγνώσκω. εἰ μὲν ἀνάγκη  
2 ἐστὶ μάχεσθαι, τοῦτο δεῖ παρασκευάσασθαι ὅπως ὡς κράτιστα μαχοῦμεθα.  
3 εἰ δὲ βουλόμεθα ὡς ῥᾶστα ὑπερβάλλειν, τοῦτό μοι δοκεῖ σκεπτέον εἶναι ὅπως  
4 ὡς ἐλάχιστα μὲν τραύματα λάβωμεν, ὡς ἐλάχιστα δὲ σώματα ἀνδρῶν ἀπο-  
5 βάλωμεν. τὸ μὲν οὖν ὅρος ἐστὶ τὸ ὀρώμενον πλέον ἢ ἐφ' ἐξήκοντα στάδια,  
6 ἄνδρες δ' οὐδαμῶς φυλάττοντες ἡμᾶς φανεροί εἰσιν ἀλλ' ἢ κατ' αὐτὴν τὴν  
7 ὁδόν· πολλὸν οὖν κρεῖττον τοῦ ἐρήμου ὅρους καὶ κλέψαι τι πειρᾶσθαι λαθόντας  
8 ἢ ἀρπάσαι φθάσαντας, εἰ δυναίμεθα, μᾶλλον ἢ πρὸς ἰσχυρὰ χωρία καὶ  
9 ἀνθρώπους παρεσκευασμένους μάχεσθαι.—iv. 6. 10–11.

- a) What form of what verb is *μαχοῦμεθα* (l. 2)? *ἀποβάλωμεν* (l. 4)?  
b) Account for the mood of *λάβωμεν* (l. 4). What construction is more regular with words like *σκεπτέον* (l. 3)?  
c) Account for the case of *ὅρους* (l. 7).  
d) Give the other degrees of comparison of *ῥᾶστα* (l. 3), *πλέον* (l. 5).

1918

## GREEK G—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday, June 22

9 a.m. Two hours

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

### 1. Translate into English:

[*Xenophon announces the policy of the army in regard to provisions; if a market is provided they buy; if not, they are compelled to seize what they need.*]

Πρὸς ταῦτα ἀναστὰς Ξενοφῶν ὑπὲρ τῶν στρατιωτῶν εἶπεν· Ἡμεῖς δέ, ὦ ἄνδρες Σινωπεῖς, ἤκομεν ἀγαπῶντες<sup>1</sup> ὅτι τὰ σώματα διεσώσαμεθα καὶ τὰ ὅπλα· οὐ γὰρ ἦν δυνατόν ἅμα τε χρήματα ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν καὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις μάχεσθαι. καὶ νῦν ἐπεὶ εἰς τὰς Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις ἤλθομεν, ἐν Τραπεζοῦντι μὲν, παρῆρχον γὰρ ἡμῖν ἀγορὰν, ὠνούμενοι εἶχομεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, καὶ ἀνθ' ὧν ἐτίμησαν ἡμᾶς καὶ ξένια ἔδωκαν τῇ στρατιᾷ, ἀντετιμῶμεν αὐτοὺς, καὶ εἴ τις αὐτοῖς φίλος ἦν τῶν βαρβάρων, τούτων ἀπειχόμεθα· τοὺς δὲ πολεμίους αὐτῶν ἐφ' οὓς αὐτοὶ ἡγούντο κακῶς ἐποιοῦμεν ὅσον ἐδυνάμεθα. ἐρωτᾶτε δὲ αὐτοὺς ὁποῖων τινῶν ἡμῶν ἔτυχον.<sup>2</sup> πάρεσι γὰρ ἐνθάδε οὓς ἡμῖν ἡγεμόνας διὰ φιλίαν ἢ πόλιν συνέπεμψεν. ὅποι δ' ἂν ἐλθόντες ἀγορὰν μὴ ἔχωμεν, ἂν τε εἰς βάρβαρον γῆν ἂν τε εἰς Ἑλληνίδα, οὐχ ὕβρει<sup>3</sup> ἀλλὰ ἀνάγκῃ λαμβάνομεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. καὶ Καρδούχους καὶ Ταόχους καὶ Χαλδαίους καί περ βασιλέως οὐχ ὑπηκόους ὄντας καὶ μάλα φοβερούς ὅμως πολεμίους ἐκτησάμεθα<sup>4</sup> διὰ τὸ ἀνάγκην εἶναι λαμβάνειν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, ἐπεὶ ἀγορὰν οὐ παρῆρχον. Μάκρωνας δέ, καί περ βαρβάρους ὄντας, ἐπεὶ ἀγορὰν οἶαν ἐδύναντο παρῆρχον, φίλους τε ἐνομίζομεν εἶναι καὶ βία οὐδὲν ἐλαμβάνομεν τῶν ἐκείνων.

Anab. v. 5. 13–18.

<sup>1</sup> ἀγαπῶντες=satisfied. <sup>2</sup> ἔτυχον=found. <sup>3</sup> ὕβρει=wantonness. <sup>4</sup> ἐκτησάμεθα=acquired, made.

# GREEK BG—ANABASIS I-IV AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday, June 21

9 a.m. Two hours

[For separate question papers in Greek *B* and Greek *G* see pages 3 and 5.]

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

## 1. Translate into English:

1 Ἐνταῦθα διέσχον ἀλλήλων βασιλεὺς τε καὶ οἱ Ἕλληνες ὥς τριάκοντα  
2 στάδια, οἱ μὲν διώκοντες τοὺς καθ' αὐτοὺς ὥς πάντα νικῶντες, οἱ δ' ἀρπάζοντες  
3 ὥς ἤδη πάντες νικῶντες. ἐπεὶ δ' ἦσθοντο οἱ μὲν Ἕλληνες ὅτι βασιλεὺς σὺν  
4 τῷ στρατεύματι ἐν τοῖς σκευοφόροις εἴη, βασιλεὺς δ' αὖ ἤκουσε Τισσαφέρνηους  
5 ὅτι οἱ Ἕλληνες νικῶν τὸ καθ' αὐτοὺς καὶ εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν οἴχονται διώκοντες,  
6 ἔνθα δὴ βασιλεὺς μὲν ἀθροίζει τε τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ καὶ συντάττεται, ὃ δὲ Κλέαρχος  
7 ἐβουλεύετο Πρόξενον καλέσας, πλησιαίτατος γὰρ ἦν, εἰ πέμποιέν τινας, ἢ  
8 πάντες ἴοιεν ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀρήξοντες.—i. 10. 4, 5.

a) Explain the case of ἀλλήλων (line 1), Τισσαφέρνηους (l. 4).

b) Account for the mood of νικῶν (l. 5), ἴοιεν (l. 8); the tense of ἀρήξοντες (l. 8).

c) What is the force of ὥς in line 3?

d) What move did the king make after these events?

## 2. Translate into English:

1 Καὶ ἔλεγε Χειρίσοφος· Ἡμῖν δοκεῖ, εἰ μὲν τις ἐᾷ ἡμᾶς ἀπιέναι οἴκαδε,  
2 διαπορεύεσθαι τὴν χώραν ὥς ἂν δυνώμεθα ἀσινέστατα· ἦν δέ τις ἡμᾶς τῆς  
3 ὁδοῦ ἀποκωλύῃ, διαπολεμεῖν τούτῳ ὥς ἂν δυνώμεθα κράτιστα. ἐκ τούτου  
4 ἐπειράτο Μιθριδάτης διδάσκειν ὥς ἂν πορον εἴη βασιλέως ἄκοντος σωθῆναι.  
5 ἔνθα δὴ ἐγινώσκετο ὅτι ὑπόπεμπτος εἴη· καὶ γὰρ τῶν Τισσαφέρνηους τις  
6 οἰκείων παρηκολουθήκει πίστει ἕνεκα. καὶ ἐκ τούτου ἐδόκει τοῖς στρατη-  
7 γοῖς βέλτιον εἶναι δόγμα ποιήσασθαι τὸν πόλεμον ἀκήρυκτον εἶναι ἔστ' ἐν  
8 τῇ πολεμίᾳ εἶεν.—iii. 3. 3-5.

a) Explain the case of ὁδοῦ (l. 3), τούτῳ (l. 3).

b) Explain the syntax of ποιήσασθαι (l. 7), εἶναι (l. 7), εἶναι (l. 7, end).

c) What is the force of the prepositions in διαπολεμεῖν (l. 3), and ὑπόπεμπτος (l. 5)?

d) What is implied by the expression πόλεμον ἀκήρυκτον (l. 7)?

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

## 3. Translate into English:

[Cyrus is warned in a dream that the end of his life is near. He prepares for death.]

Οὕτω δὲ μάλα δὴ πρεσβύτης ὢν ὁ Κῦρος ἀφικνεῖται εἰς Πέρσας. καὶ ὁ μὲν πατὴρ καὶ ἡ μήτηρ πάλαι δὴ, ὥσπερ εἰκός, ἐτετελευτήκεσαν αὐτῷ· ὁ δὲ Κῦρος ἔθυσε τὰ νομιζόμενα ἱερὰ καὶ τὰ δῶρα πᾶσι διέδωκεν ὥσπερ εἰώθει.<sup>1</sup> κοιμηθεὶς<sup>2</sup> δ' ἐν τῷ βασιλείῳ ὄναρ εἶδε τοιόνδε. ἔδοξεν αὐτῷ προσελθὼν κρείττων τις ἢ κατὰ ἄνθρωπον εἶπεν· “Συσκενάζου, ὦ Κῦρε· ἤδη γὰρ εἰς θεοὺς ἄπει.” τοῦτο δὲ ἰδὼν τὸ ὄναρ ἐξηγέρθη<sup>3</sup> καὶ ἔδοκει εἰδέναι ὅτι τοῦ βίου ἡ τελευτὴ παρήη. εὐθὺς οὖν λαβὼν ἱερέα ἔθνε Δίι τε πατρὶν καὶ Ἡλίῳ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς ἐπὶ τῶν ἁκρων, ὡς Πέρσαι θύουσιν, ὧδε ἐπευχόμενος· “Ζεῦ πατρῷε καὶ Ἡλίε καὶ πάντες θεοί, δέχεσθε τάδε τὰ ἱερὰ· αἰτοῦμαι δ' ὑμᾶς δοῦναι καὶ νῦν παισὶ μὲν καὶ γυναῖκί καὶ φίλοις καὶ πατρίδι εὐδαιμονίαν, ἐμοὶ δὲ οἷόν περ αἰῶνα<sup>4</sup> δεδῶκατε, τοιαύτην καὶ τελευτὴν δοῦναι.” ὁ μὲν δὴ τοιαῦτα ποιήσας καὶ οἴκαδε ἔλθων ἔδοξεν ἡδέως ἀναπαύσεσθαι καὶ κατεκλίνη.<sup>5</sup> ἐπεὶ δὲ ὥρα ἦν, οἱ τεταγμένοι προσιόντες λούσασθαι<sup>6</sup> αὐτὸν ἐκέλευον. ὁ δ' ἔλεγεν ὅτι ἡδέως ἀναπαύοιτο. οἱ δ' αὖ τεταγμένοι, ἐπεὶ ὥρα ἦν, δεῖπνον παρετίθεσαν· τῷ δὲ ἡ ψυχὴ σίτον μὲν οὐ προσίετο,<sup>7</sup> διψῆν<sup>8</sup> δ' ἔδοκει, καὶ ἔπιεν ἡδέως. ὥς δὲ καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ συνέβαινε αὐτῷ ταῦτα καὶ τῇ τρίτῃ, ἐκάλεσε τοὺς παῖδας· οἱ δ' ἔτυχον συνηκολουθηκότες αὐτῷ καὶ ὄντες ἐν Πέρσαις· ἐκάλεσε δὲ καὶ τοὺς φίλους καὶ τὰς Περσῶν ἀρχάς.<sup>9</sup>

—Xenophon; *Cyropaedia* viii. 7. 1–5.

<sup>1</sup> pluperfect with force of imperfect, from ἔθω = be accustomed.

<sup>2</sup> going to sleep.

<sup>3</sup> from ἐξεγείρω = awaken.

<sup>4</sup> life.

<sup>5</sup> lay down.

<sup>6</sup> bathe.

<sup>7</sup> desired.

<sup>8</sup> present infinitive of διψάω = be thirsty.

<sup>9</sup> equivalent to τοὺς ἄρχοντας.



## GREEK B—ANABASIS, I-IV

Saturday, June 21

9 a.m. Two hours

[For question paper in Greek BG see page 1]

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

## 1. Translate into English:

1 Ἐνταῦθα διέσχον ἀλλήλων βασιλεὺς τε καὶ οἱ Ἕλληνες ὡς τριάκοντα  
 2 στάδια, οἱ μὲν διώκοντες τοὺς καθ' αὐτοὺς ὡς πάντα νικῶντες, οἱ δ' ἀρπάζοντες  
 3 ὡς ἤδη πάντες νικῶντες. ἐπεὶ δ' ἦσθοντο οἱ μὲν Ἕλληνες ὅτι βασιλεὺς σὺν  
 4 τῷ στρατεύματι ἐν τοῖς σκευοφόροις εἶη, βασιλεὺς δ' αὐτὸν ἤκουσε Τισσαφέρνους  
 5 ὅτι οἱ Ἕλληνες νικῶν τὸ καθ' αὐτοὺς καὶ εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν οἴχονται διώκοντες,  
 6 ἔνθα δὴ βασιλεὺς μὲν ἀθροίζει τε τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ καὶ συντάττεται, ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος  
 7 ἐβουλεύετο Πρόξενον καλέσας, πλησιαίτατος γὰρ ἦν, εἰ πέμποιέν τινας, ἢ  
 8 πάντες ἴοιεν ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀρήξοντες.—i. 10. 4, 5.

- a) Explain the case of ἀλλήλων (l. 1), Τισσαφέρνους (l. 4).  
 b) Account for the mood of νικῶν (l. 5), ἴοιεν (l. 8); the tense of ἀρήξοντες (l. 8).  
 c) What is the force of ὡς in line 3?  
 d) What move did the king make after these events?

## 2. Translate into English:

1 Καὶ ἔλεγε Χειρίστροφος· Ἡμῖν δοκεῖ, εἰ μὲν τις ἐᾷ ἡμᾶς ἀπιέναι οἴκαδε,  
 2 διαπορεῖσθαι τὴν χώραν ὡς ἂν δυνώμεθα ἀσινέστατα· ἦν δέ τις ἡμᾶς τῆς  
 3 ὁδοῦ ἀποκωλύη, διαπολεμεῖν τούτῳ ὡς ἂν δυνώμεθα κράτιστα. ἐκ τούτου  
 4 ἐπειρᾶτο Μιθριδάτης διδάσκειν ὡς ἄπορον εἶη βασιλέως ἄκοντος σωθῆναι.  
 5 ἔνθα δὴ ἐγινώσκετο ὅτι ὑπόπεμπτos εἶη· καὶ γὰρ τῶν Τισσαφέρνους τις  
 6 οἰκείων παρηκολούθηκε πίστειws ἔνεκα. καὶ ἐκ τούτου ἐδόκει τοῖς στρατη-  
 7 γοῖς βέλτιον εἶναι δόγμα ποιήσασθαι τὸν πόλεμον ἀκήρυκτον εἶναι ἔστ' ἐν  
 8 τῇ πολεμίᾳ εἶεν.—iii. 3. 3-5.

- a) Explain the case of ὁδοῦ (l. 3), τούτῳ (l. 3).  
 b) Explain the syntax of ποιήσασθαι (l. 7), εἶναι (l. 7), εἶναι (l. 7, end).  
 c) What is the force of the prepositions in διαπολεμεῖν (l. 3), and ὑπόπεμπτos (l. 5)?  
 d) What is implied by the expression πόλεμον ἀκήρυκτον (l. 7)?

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

## 3. Translate into English:

1 Μετὰ ταῦτα ἐδόκει πάλιν διασκηνητέον εἶναι εἰς τὰς κώμας εἰς στέγας.  
 2 ἔνθα δὴ οἱ στρατιῶται σὺν πολλῇ κραυγῇ καὶ ἡδονῇ ἦσαν ἐπὶ τὰς στέγας  
 3 καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια· ὅσοι δὲ ὅτε τὸ πρότερον ἀπῆσαν τὰς οἰκίας ἐνέπρησαν  
 4 ὑπὸ ἀτασθαλίας<sup>1</sup> δίκην ἐδίδουσιν κακῶς σκηνοῦντες. ἐντεῦθεν ἔπεμψαν νυκτὸς  
 5 Δημοκράτην Τημνίτην ἄνδρας δόντες ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη ἔνθα ἔφασαν οἱ ἀποσκεδαν-  
 6 νύμενοι καθορᾶν τὰ πυρά· οὗτος γὰρ ἐδόκει καὶ πρότερον πολλὰ ἤδη  
 7 ἀληθεύσαι τοιαῦτα, τὰ ὄντα τε ὥς ὄντα καὶ τὰ μὴ ὄντα ὥς οὐκ ὄντα.  
 8 πορευθεὶς δὲ τὰ μὲν πυρά οὐκ ἔφη ἰδεῖν, ἄνδρα δὲ συλλαβὼν ἦκεν ἄγων  
 9 ἔχοντα τόξον Περσικὸν καὶ φαρέτραν.—iv. 4. 14–16.

<sup>1</sup> wantonness.

- a) Explain the formation of διασκηνητέον (l. 1).
- b) Locate the form ἐνέπρησαν (l. 3).
- c) Explain the negatives μὴ and οὐ in line 7.
- d) Give a Greek verb and adjective connected etymologically with ἡδονῇ (l. 2).
- e) Explain the case of νυκτὸς (l. 4), ἔχοντα (l. 9).

## GREEK G—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday, June 21

9 a.m. Two hours

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

## 1. Translate into English:

[Cyrus is warned in a dream that the end of his life is near. He prepares for death.]

Οὕτω δὲ μάλα δὴ πρεσβύτης ὢν ὁ Κῦρος ἀφικνεῖται εἰς Πέρσας. καὶ ὁ μὲν πατὴρ καὶ ἡ μήτηρ πάλαι δὴ, ὥσπερ εἰκός, ἐτετελευτήκεσαν αὐτῷ· ὁ δὲ Κῦρος ἔθυσσε τὰ νομιζόμενα ἱερὰ καὶ τὰ δῶρα πᾶσι διέδωκεν ὥσπερ εἴωθει.<sup>1</sup> κοιμηθεῖς<sup>2</sup> δ' ἐν τῷ βασιλείῳ ὄναρ εἶδε τοιόνδε. ἔδοξεν αὐτῷ προσελθὼν κρείττων τις ἢ κατὰ ἄνθρωπον εἶπεν· “Συσκευάζου, ὦ Κῦρε· ἥδη γὰρ εἰς θεοὺς ἄπει.” τοῦτο δὲ ἰδὼν τὸ ὄναρ ἐξηγέρθη<sup>3</sup> καὶ ἐδόκει εἰδέναι ὅτι τοῦ βίου ἡ τελευτὴ παρείη. εὐθὺς οὖν λαβὼν ἱερεῖα ἔθνε Δίί τε πατρῷῳ καὶ Ἡλίῳ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς ἐπὶ τῶν ἄκρων, ὡς Πέρσαι θύουσιν, ὧδε ἐπευχόμενος· “Ζεῦ πατρῷε καὶ Ἥλιε καὶ πάντες θεοί, δέχεσθε τάδε τὰ ἱερὰ· αἰτοῦμαι δ' ὑμᾶς δοῦναι καὶ νῦν παισὶ μὲν καὶ γυναικὶ καὶ φίλοις καὶ πατρίδι εὐδαιμονίαν, ἐμοὶ δὲ οἷον περ αἰῶνα<sup>4</sup> δεδῶκατε, τοιαύτην καὶ τελευτὴν δοῦναι.” ὁ μὲν δὴ τοιαῦτα ποιήσας καὶ οἴκαδε ἔλθων ἔδοξεν ἡδέως ἀναπαύσεσθαι καὶ κατεκλίνη.<sup>5</sup> ἐπεὶ δὲ ὥρα ἦν, οἱ τεταγμένοι προσιόντες λούσασθαι<sup>6</sup> αὐτὸν ἐκέλευον. ὁ δ' ἔλεγεν ὅτι ἡδέως ἀναπαύοιτο. οἱ δ' αὖ τεταγμένοι, ἐπεὶ ὥρα ἦν, δεῖπνον παρετίθεσαν· τῷ δὲ ἡ ψυχὴ σίτον μὲν οὐ προσίετο,<sup>7</sup> διψήν<sup>8</sup> δ' ἐδόκει, καὶ ἔπιεν ἡδέως. ὡς δὲ καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ συνέβαινε αὐτῷ ταῦτα καὶ τῇ τρίτῃ, ἐκάλεσε τοὺς παῖδας· οἱ δ' ἔτυχον συνηκολουθηκότες αὐτῷ καὶ ὄντες ἐν Πέρσαις· ἐκάλεσε δὲ καὶ τοὺς φίλους καὶ τὰς Περσῶν ἀρχάς.<sup>9</sup> παρόντων δὲ πάντων ἤρχετο τοιοῦδε λόγου. “Παῖδες ἐμοὶ καὶ πάντες οἱ παρόντες φίλοι, ἐμοὶ μὲν τοῦ βίου τὸ τέλος ἥδη πάρεστιν· ἐκ πολλῶν τοῦτο σαφῶς γινώσκω· ὑμᾶς δὲ χρή, ὅταν τελευτήσω, ὡς περὶ εὐδαίμονος ἐμοῦ καὶ λέγειν καὶ ποιεῖν πάντα.”—Xenophon, *Cyropaedia* viii. 7. 1-6.

<sup>1</sup> pluperfect with force of imperfect, from ἔθω = be accustomed.

<sup>2</sup> going to sleep.

<sup>3</sup> from ἐξεγείρω = awaken.

<sup>4</sup> life.

<sup>5</sup> lay down.

<sup>6</sup> bathe.

<sup>7</sup> desired.

<sup>8</sup> present infinitive of διψάω = be thirsty.

<sup>9</sup> equivalent to τοὺς ἀρχοντας.



# GREEK BG—ANABASIS I-IV AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday, June 26

9 a.m. Two hours

[For separate question papers in Greek *B* and Greek *G* see pages 3 and 5.]

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

## 1. Translate into English:

1 Καὶ εἰς μὲν τὴν ὑστεραίαν οὐχ ἦκεν· ὥσθ' οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐφρόντιζον·  
2 τῇ δὲ τρίτῃ ἦκων ἔλεγεν ὅτι διαπεπραγμένος ἦκοι παρὰ βασιλέως δοθῆναι  
3 αὐτῷ σώζειν τοὺς Ἕλληνας, καί περ πάνυ πολλῶν ἀντιλεγόντων ὡς οὐκ ἄξιον  
4 εἶη βασιλεῖ ἀφείναι τοὺς ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν στρατευσαμένους. τέλος δὲ εἶπε, “Καὶ  
5 νῦν ἔξεστιν ὑμῖν πιστὰ λαβεῖν παρ' ἡμῶν ἢ μὴν φιλίαν παρέξειν ὑμῖν τὴν  
6 χώραν καὶ ἀδόλως ἀπάξειν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἀγορὰν παρέχοντας· ὅπου δ' ἂν  
7 μὴ ἦ πρίασθαι, λαμβάνειν ὑμᾶς ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἐάσομεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. ὑμᾶς  
8 δ' αὖ ἡμῖν δεήσει ὁμοσαι ἢ μὴν πορεύεσθαι ὡς διὰ φιλίας ἀσινῶς, σῖτα καὶ  
9 ποτὰ λαμβάνοντας ὁπόταν μὴ ἀγορὰν παρέχωμεν· ἣν δὲ παρέχωμεν ἀγορὰν,  
10 ὠνούμενους ἔξειν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια.”—ii. 3. 25-27.

- What was the purpose of the king in making this agreement?
- Name the mood of the following verbs, and tell why that mood is used:  
εἶη (l. 4), ἀφείναι (l. 4), ἦ (l. 7), πορεύεσθαι (l. 8).
- Name the case of the following words, and tell why that case is used: βασιλεῖ  
(l. 4), ὑμῖν (l. 5 end) παρέχοντας (l. 6).

## 2. Translate into English:

1 Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτον εἶπε Χειρίσοφος, “Ἀλλὰ πρόσθεν μὲν, ὦ Ξενοφῶν,  
2 τοσοῦτον μόνον σε ἐγίγνωσκον ὅσον ἤκουον Ἀθηναῖον εἶναι, νῦν δὲ καὶ  
3 ἐπαίνῳ σε ἐφ' οἷς λέγεις τε καὶ πράττεις, καὶ βουλοίμην ἂν ὅτι πλείστους  
4 εἶναι τοιοῦτους· κοινὸν γὰρ ἂν εἶη τὸ ἀγαθόν. καὶ νῦν,” ἔφη, “μὴ μέλ-  
5 λωμεν, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἀλλ' ἀπελθόντες ἤδη αἰρεῖσθε οἱ δεόμενοι ἄρχοντας, καὶ  
6 ἐλόμενοι ἤκετε εἰς τὸ μέσον τοῦ στρατοπέδου, καὶ τοὺς αἰρεθέντας ἄγετε·  
7 ἔπειτ' ἐκεῖ συγκαλοῦμεν τοὺς ἄλλους στρατιώτας. παρέστω δ' ἡμῖν,” ἔφη,  
8 “καὶ Τολμίδης ὁ κῆρυξ.”—iii. 1. 45, 46.

- What is the case of τοσοῦτον (l. 2) and why is that case used?
- Name the mood of the following verbs, and tell why that mood is used:  
εἶη (l. 4), μέλλωμεν (l. 4), αἰρεῖσθε (l. 5).
- What is the force of ὅτι (l. 3)?

## 3. Translate into English:

[On the death of her husband, Mania is appointed Satrap of Aeolis.]

Ἡ δὲ Αἰολίς ἀρχὴ ἦν μὲν Φαρναβάζου, ἐσατράπευε δ' αὐτῷ ταύτης τῆς χώρας, ἕως μὲν ἔζη, Ζήνιος Δαρδανεύς· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐκεῖνος ἀπέθανε, παρασκευαζομένου τοῦ Φαρναβάζου ἄλλω δοῦναι τὴν σατραπείαν, Μανία ἡ τοῦ Ζήνιου γυνή, Δαρδανίς καὶ αὐτὴ, δῶρα λαβοῦσα ὥστε καὶ αὐτῷ Φαρναβάζῳ δοῦναι καὶ τοῖς δυναμένοις μάλιστα παρὰ Φαρναβάζῳ, ἐπορεύετο. ἐλθοῦσα δ' εἰς λόγους εἶπεν· “ὦ Φαρνάβαζε, ὁ ἀνὴρ σοι ὁ ἐμὸς καὶ τᾶλλα φίλος ἦν καὶ τοὺς φόρους<sup>1</sup> ἀπεδίδου ὥστε σὺ ἐπαινῶν αὐτὸν ἐτίμας. ἦν οὖν ἐγὼ σοι μὴδὲν χεῖρον ἐκείνου ὑπηρετῶ,<sup>2</sup> τί σε δεῖ ἄλλον σατράπην καθιστάναι; ἦν δέ τί σοι μὴ ἀρέσκω,<sup>3</sup> ἐπὶ σοὶ δήπου ἔσται ἀφελομένῳ ἐμὲ ἄλλω δοῦναι τὴν ἀρχήν.” ἀκούσας ταῦτα ὁ Φαρνάβαζος ἔγνω δεῖν τὴν γυναῖκα σατραπεύειν. ἡ δ' ἐπεὶ κυρία<sup>4</sup> τῆς χώρας ἐγένετο, τοὺς τε φόρους οὐδὲν ἥττον τὰνδρὸς ἀπεδίδου, καὶ πρὸς τούτοις, ὁπότε ἀφικνοῖτο πρὸς Φαρνάβαζον, αἰεὶ ἦγε δῶρα αὐτῷ, καὶ ὁπότε ἐκεῖνος εἰς τὴν χώραν καταβαίνοι, πολὺ πάντων τῶν ὑπάρχων κάλλιστα καὶ ἥδιστα ἐδέχετο αὐτόν, καὶ ἅς τε παρέλαβε πόλεις διεφύλαττεν αὐτῷ καὶ τῶν οὐχ ὑπηκόων προσέλαβεν ἐπιθαλαττιδίας Λάρισάν τε καὶ Κολωνάς, ξενικῷ μὲν Ἑλληνικῷ προσβαλοῦσα τοῖς τείχεσιν, αὐτὴ δὲ ἐφ' ἀρμαμάξης θεωμένη.

—Xenophon, *Hellenica* iii. 1. 10-13.

<sup>1</sup> taxes.    <sup>2</sup> serve.    <sup>3</sup> please.    <sup>4</sup> = ἐγκρατής.

## GREEK B—ANABASIS, I-IV

Saturday, June 26

9 a.m. Two hours

[For question paper in Greek BG see page 1]

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

## 1. Translate into English:

1 Καὶ εἰς μὲν τὴν ὑστεραίαν οὐχ ἦκεν· ὥσθ' οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐφρόντιζον· τῇ  
 2 δὲ τρίτῃ ἦκων ἔλεγεν ὅτι διαπεπραγμένους ἦκοι παρὰ βασιλέως δοθῆναι αὐτῷ  
 3 σῶζειν τοὺς Ἕλληνας, καίπερ πάνν πολλῶν ἀντιλεγόντων ὡς οὐκ ἄξιον εἶναι  
 4 βασιλεῖ ἀφείναι τοὺς ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν στρατευσαμένους. τέλος δὲ εἶπε, “Καὶ νῦν  
 5 ἔξεστιν ὑμῖν πιστὰ λαβεῖν παρ' ἡμῶν ἢ μὴν φιλίαν παρέξειν ὑμῖν τὴν  
 6 χώραν καὶ ἀδόλως ἀπάξειν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἀγορὰν παρέχοντας· ὅπου δ'  
 7 ἂν μὴ ᾖ πρίασθαι, λαμβάνειν ὑμᾶς ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἐάσομεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια.  
 8 ὑμᾶς δ' αὖ ἡμῖν δεήσει ὁμόσαι ἢ μὴν πορεύεσθαι ὡς διὰ φιλίας ἀσινῶς σῖτα  
 9 καὶ ποτὰ λαμβάνοντας ὅποταν μὴ ἀγορὰν παρέχωμεν· ἣν δὲ παρέχωμεν  
 10 ἀγορὰν, ὠνούμενους ἔξειν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια.”—ii. 3. 25–27.

- a) What was the purpose of the king in making this agreement?
- b) Name the mood of the following verbs, and tell why that mood is used: εἶναι (l. 3), ἀφείναι (l. 4), ᾖ (l. 7), πορεύεσθαι (l. 8).
- c) Name the case of the following words, and tell why that case is used: βασιλεῖ (l. 4), ὑμῖν (l. 5 end), παρέχοντας (l. 6).

## 2. Translate into English:

1 Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτον εἶπε Χειρίσοφος, “Ἀλλὰ πρόσθεν μὲν, ὦ Ξενοφῶν,  
 2 τοσοῦτον μόνον σε ἐγίγνωσκον ὅσον ἤκουον Ἀθηναῖον εἶναι, νῦν δὲ καὶ  
 3 ἐπαινῶ σε ἐφ' οἷς λέγεις τε καὶ πράττεις, καὶ βουλοίμην ἂν ὅτι πλείστους  
 4 εἶναι τοιούτους· κοινὸν γὰρ ἂν εἴη τὸ ἀγαθόν. καὶ νῦν,” ἔφη, “μὴ μέλλω-  
 5 μεν, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἀλλ' ἀπελθόντες ἤδη αἰρεῖσθε οἱ δεόμενοι ἄρχοντας, καὶ  
 6 ἐλόμενοι ἦκετε εἰς τὸ μέσον τοῦ στρατοπέδου, καὶ τοὺς αἰρεθέντας ἄγετε·  
 7 ἔπειτ' ἐκεῖ συγκαλοῦμεν τοὺς ἄλλους στρατιώτας. παρέστω δ' ἡμῖν,” ἔφη,  
 8 “καὶ Τολμίδης ὁ κῆρυξ.”—iii. 1. 45, 46.

- a) What is the case of τοσοῦτον (l. 2) and why is that case used?
- b) Name the mood of the following verbs, and tell why that mood is used: εἶναι (l. 4), μέλλωμεν (l. 4), αἰρεῖσθε (l. 5).
- c) What is the force of ὅτι (l. 3)?



## 3. Translate into English:

1 Ταύτην δ' αὖ τὴν ἡμέραν ἠϋλίσθησαν ἐν ταῖς κώμαις ταῖς ὑπὲρ τοῦ  
 2 πεδίου τοῦ παρὰ τὸν Κεντρίτην ποταμόν, εὖρος ὡς δίπλεθρον, ὃς ὀρίζει τὴν  
 3 Ἀρμενίαν καὶ τὴν τῶν Καρδούχων χώραν. καὶ οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐνταῦθα  
 4 ἀνεπαύσαντο ἄσμενοι, ἰδόντες πεδίον· ἀπέειχε δὲ τῶν ὀρέων ὁ ποταμὸς ἕξ ἢ  
 5 ἑπτὰ στάδια τῶν Καρδούχων. τότε μὲν οὖν ἠϋλίσθησαν μάλα ἡδέως, καὶ  
 6 τὰπιτήδεια ἔχοντες καὶ πολλὰ τῶν παρεληλυθότων πόνων μνημονεύοντες.  
 7 ἑπτὰ γὰρ ἡμέρας, ὅσας περ ἐπορεύθησαν διὰ τῶν Καρδούχων, πάσας μαχώ-  
 8 μενοι διετέλεσαν, καὶ ἔπαθον κακὰ ὅσα οὐδὲ τὰ σύμπαντα ὑπὸ βασιλέως καὶ  
 9 Τισσαφέρνους. ὡς οὖν ἀπηλλαγμένοι τούτων, ἡδέως ἐκοιμήθησαν.

—iv. 3. 1, 2.

- a) Name the case of the following words, and tell why that case is used: εὖρος (l. 2), ἡμέρας (l. 7), βασιλέως (l. 8), τούτων (l. 9).  
 b) Give a brief account of the operations of the Greek force from the death of the five generals until they reach the sea.

## GREEK G—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday, June 26

9 a.m. Two hours

[For question paper in Greek BG see page 1.]

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

## 1. Translate into English:

[On the death of her husband, Mania is appointed Satrap of Aeolis.]

Ἡ δὲ Αἰολίς ἀρχὴ ἦν μὲν Φαρναβάζου, ἐσατράπευε δ' αὐτῷ ταύτης τῆς χώρας, ἕως μὲν ἔζη, Ζήνις Δαρδανεύς· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐκεῖνος ἀπέθανε, παρασκευάζοντο τοῦ Φαρναβάζου ἄλλω δοῦναι τὴν σατραπείαν, Μανία ἡ τοῦ Ζήνιος γυνή, Δαρδανίς καὶ αὐτὴ, δῶρα λαβοῦσα ὥστε καὶ αὐτῷ Φαρναβάζῳ δοῦναι καὶ τοῖς δυναμένοις μάλιστα παρὰ Φαρναβάζῳ, ἐπορεύετο. ἔλθοῦσα δ' εἰς λόγους εἶπεν· “ὦ Φαρνάβαζε, ὁ ἀνὴρ σοι ὁ ἐμὸς καὶ τᾶλλα φίλος ἦν καὶ τοὺς φόρους<sup>1</sup> ἀπεδίδου ὥστε σὺ ἐπαινῶν αὐτὸν ἐτίμας. ἦν οὖν ἐγὼ σοι μηδὲν χεῖρον ἐκείνου ὑπηρετῶ,<sup>2</sup> τί σε δεῖ ἄλλον σατράπην καθιστάναι; ἦν δὲ τί σοι μὴ ἀρέσκω,<sup>3</sup> ἐπὶ σοὶ δῆπου ἔσται ἀφελομένη ἐμὲ ἄλλω δοῦναι τὴν ἀρχήν.” ἀκούσας ταῦτα ὁ Φαρνάβαζος ἔγνω δεῖν τὴν γυναῖκα σατραπεύειν. ἡ δ' ἐπεὶ κυρία<sup>4</sup> τῆς χώρας ἐγένετο, τοὺς τε φόρους οὐδὲν ἥττον τὰνδρὸς ἀπεδίδου, καὶ πρὸς τοῦτοις, ὁπότε ἀφικνοῖτο πρὸς Φαρνάβαζον, αἰεὶ ἤγε δῶρα αὐτῷ, καὶ ὁπότε ἐκεῖνος εἰς τὴν χώραν καταβαίνει, πολὺ πάντων τῶν ὑπάρχων κάλλιστα καὶ ἡδιστα ἐδέχετο αὐτόν, καὶ ἅς τε παρέλαβε πόλεις διεφύλαττεν αὐτῷ καὶ τῶν οὐχ ὑπηκόων προσέλαβεν ἐπιθαλαττιδίας Λάρισάν τε καὶ Ἀμαξιτὸν καὶ Κολωνάς, ξενικῷ μὲν Ἑλληνικῷ προσβαλοῦσα τοῖς τείχεσιν, αὐτὴ δὲ ἐφ' ἀρμαμάξης θεωμένη· ὃν δ' ἐπαινέσειε, τοῦτ' αὖ δῶρα ἀμέμπτως<sup>5</sup> ἐδίδου, ὥστε λαμπρότατα τὸ ξενικὸν κατεσκευάσατο. συνεστρατεύετο δὲ τῷ Φαρναβάζῳ καὶ ὁπότε εἰς Μυσσοὺς ἢ Πισίδας ἐμβάλοι, ὅτι τὴν βασιλέως χώραν κακουργοῦσιν. ὥστε καὶ ἀντετίμα αὐτὴν μεγαλοπρεπῶς ὁ Φαρνάβαζος καὶ σύμβουλον ἔστιν ὅτε<sup>6</sup> παρεκάλει.

—Xenophon, *Hellenica* iii. 1. 10–13.

<sup>1</sup> taxes.<sup>2</sup> serve.<sup>3</sup> please.<sup>4</sup> = ἐγκρατής.<sup>5</sup> (without blame) generously.<sup>6</sup> ἔστιν ὅτε = ἐνίστε.





## GREEK C AND CH

GREEK *CH*—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION

GREEK *C*—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III

# GREEK CH—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION

Saturday

2:00 p.m. Two hours

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Read the sight passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

## 1. Translate into English:

Πηλεΐδης δ' ἐξαυτίς ἀταρτηροῖς ἐπέεσσιν  
 Ἄτρεΐδην προσέειπε, καὶ οὐ πω λῆγε χόλοιο.  
 "οἶνοβαρές, κυνὸς ὄμματ' ἔχων, κραδίην δ' ἐλάφοιο, 225  
 οὔτε ποτ' ἐς πόλεμον ἅμα λαῶ θωρηχθῆναι  
 οὔτε λόχονδ' ἵεναι σὺν ἀριστήεσσιν Ἀχαιῶν  
 τέτληκας θυμῷ· τὸ δέ τοι κῆρ εἵδεται εἶναι.  
 ἦ πολὺν λώϊόν ἐστι κατὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν  
 δῶρ' ἀποαιρεῖσθαι ὅς τις σέθεν ἀντίον εἴπη. 230  
 δημοβόρος βασιλεὺς, ἐπεὶ οὔτιδανοῖσιν ἀνάσσεις·  
 ἦ γὰρ ἄν, Ἄτρεΐδη, νῦν ὕστατα λωβήσαιο.  
 ἀλλ' ἔκ τοι ἐρέω, καὶ ἐπὶ μέγαν ὄρκον ὁμοῦμαι."—i. 223-33.

- a) Give the Attic prose equivalents for ἐπέεσσιν (l. 223); λῆγε (l. 224); λώϊον (l. 229); σέθεν (l. 230); ἐρέω (l. 233).
- b) Express λόχονδε (l. 227) in another way. Write in Attic prose the clause τὸ . . . εἶναι (l. 228), substituting common prose words for κῆρ and εἵδεται.
- c) Account for the mood of εἴπη (l. 230); λωβήσαιο (l. 232). Is each used exactly as in Attic prose?
- d) What rhetorical figure is illustrated in l. 225? In the sentence beginning ἦ πολὺ (l. 229)?

## 2. Translate into English:

τὸν δ' ὥς οὖν ἐνόησεν ἀρηΐφιλος Μενέλαος  
 ἐρχόμενον προπάροιθεν ὁμίλου μακρὰ βιβῶντα,  
 ὥς τε λέων ἐχάρη μεγάλῳ ἐπὶ σώματι κύρσας,  
 εὐρὼν ἢ ἔλαφον κεραδὴν ἢ ἄγριον αἰγὰ  
 πεινῶν. μάλα γὰρ τε κατεσθίει, εἰ περ ἂν αὐτὸν 25  
 σεύωνται ταχέες τε κύνες θαλεροὶ τ' αἰζηοί·  
 ὥς ἐχάρη Μενέλαος Ἀλέξανδρον θεοειδέα  
 ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἰδὼν· φάτο γὰρ τίσασθαι ἀλείπην.  
 αὐτίκα δ' ἐξ ὀχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἄλτο χαμᾶζε.—iii. 21-29.

- a) Explain the tense of *ἐχάρη* (l. 23); of *τίσασθαι* (l. 28), stating what tense would be more usual.
- b) Scan ll. 25, 26, 27, indicating quantities, division into feet, and the principal caesura in each line. Explain the quantity of the last syllable in *κατεσθίει* (l. 25). Comment on a metrical peculiarity found in the last word of l. 27, giving the technical name for it. Which line in the passage is spondaic?

3. Translate into English:

(*Idaeus brings a message from Paris to the Greek camp.*)

Ὦς ἔφαθ'· οἱ δ' ἄρα τοῦ μάλα μὲν κλύον ἡδὲ πίθοντο· 379

ἡῶθεν δ' Ἰδαῖος ἔβη κοίλας ἐπὶ νῆας. 381

τοὺς δ' εὖρ' εἰν ἀγορῇ Δαναοὺς, θεράποντας Ἄρηος,

νῆι πάρα πρύμνῃ<sup>1</sup> Ἀγαμέμνονος· αὐτὰρ ὁ τοῖσιν,

στὰς ἐν μέσσοισιν, μετεφώνεεν ἡπύτα<sup>2</sup> κήρυξ·

“Ἄτρεΐδῃ τε καὶ ἄλλοι ἀριστῆες Παναχαιῶν, 385

ἡνώγει Πρίαμός τε καὶ ἄλλοι Τρῶες ἀγαυοί<sup>3</sup>

εἰπέμεν, αἶ κέ περ ὕμμι φίλον καὶ ἡδὺ γένοιτο,

μῦθον Ἀλεξάνδροιο, τοῦ εἵνεκα νεῖκος ὄρωρεν·

κτήματα μὲν, ὅς' Ἀλέξανδρος κοίλῃς ἐνὶ νηυσὶν

ἡγάγετο Τροίηνδ'—ὥς πρὶν ὤφελλ' ἀπολέσθαι,— 390

πάντ' ἐθέλει δόμεναι, καὶ ἔτ' οἴκοθεν ἄλλ' ἐπιθεῖναι·

κουριδίην δ' ἄλοχον Μενελάου κυδαλίμοιο

οὐ φησιν δώσειν· ἧ μὲν Τρῶές γε κέλονται.”—vii. 379–93.

<sup>1</sup> νηὶ . . . . πρύμνῃ = stern. <sup>2</sup> ἡπύτα = loud-voiced. <sup>3</sup> ἀγαυοί = noble.



## GREEK C—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.  
Number your answers.

## 1. Translate into English:

Πηλεΐδης δ' ἐξαυτίς ἀταρτηροῖς ἐπέεσσιν  
 Ἄτρεΐδην προσέειπε, καὶ οὐ πω λῆγε χόλοιο.  
 "οἶνοβαρές, κυνὸς ὄμματ' ἔχων, κραδίην δ' ἐλάφοιο, 225  
 οὔτε ποτ' ἐς πόλεμον ἄμα λαῶ θωρηχθῆναι  
 οὔτε λόχονδ' ἵεναι σὺν ἀριστήεσσιν Ἀχαιῶν  
 τέτληκας θυμῷ· τὸ δέ τοι κῆρ εἶδεται εἶναι.  
 ἦ πολὺ λῳίον ἐστί κατὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν  
 δῶρ' ἀποαιρεῖσθαι ὅς τις σέθεν ἀντίον εἴπη. 230  
 δημοβόρος βασιλεὺς, ἐπεὶ οὐτιδανοῖσιν ἀνάσσεις·  
 ἦ γὰρ ἄν, Ἀτρεΐδη, νῦν ὕστατα λωβήσαιο.  
 ἀλλ' ἔκ τοι ἐρέω, καὶ ἐπὶ μέγαν ὄρκον ὁμοῦμαι."—i. 223-33.

- a) Give the Attic prose equivalents for ἐπέεσσιν (l. 223); λῆγε (l. 224); λῳίον (l. 229); σέθεν (l. 230); ἐρέω (l. 233).
- b) Express λόχονδε (l. 227) in another way. Write in Attic prose the clause τὸ . . . εἶναι (l. 228), substituting common prose words for κῆρ and εἶδεται.
- c) Account for the mood of εἴπη (l. 230); λωβήσαιο (l. 232). Is each used exactly as in Attic prose?
- d) What rhetorical figure is illustrated in l. 225? In the sentence beginning ἦ πολὺ (l. 229)?

## 2. Translate into English:

ὅν τινα μὲν βασιλῆα καὶ ἔξοχον ἄνδρα κιχείη,  
 τὸν δ' ἀγανοῖς ἐπέεσσιν ἐρητύσασκε παραστάς·  
 "δαιμόνι, οὐ σε ἔοικε κακὸν ὥς δειδίσσεσθαι, 190  
 ἀλλ' αὐτὸς τε κάθησο καὶ ἄλλους ἴδρυσ λαοὺς.  
 οὐ γὰρ πω σάφα οἶσθ' οἷος νόος Ἀτρεΐωνος·  
 νῦν μὲν πειράται, τάχα δ' ἵψεται νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.  
 ἐν βουλῇ δ' οὐ πάντες ἀκούσαμεν οἶον ἔειπεν.  
 μή τι χολωσάμενος ῥέξῃ κακὸν νῆας Ἀχαιῶν. 195  
 θυμὸς δὲ μέγας ἐστὶ διοτρεφέος βασιλῆος,  
 τιμὴ δ' ἐκ Διὸς ἐστί, φιλεῖ δὲ ἐμῆτιετα Ζεὺς."—ii. 188-97.

- a) Explain the circumstances of the passage, stating who is the speaker.
- b) Account for the construction of the following words: *κίχέη* (l. 188); *ρέξη* (l. 195); *νίας* (l. 195). In what case would be the object of *πειράται* (l. 193), if expressed?
- c) Comment on the use of *δ'* (l. 189). Explain the formation of *έρητύσασκε* (l. 189), stating its force. Account for the fact that *ώς* (l. 190) has an accent. Explain the quantity of the syllable preceding it.

3. Translate into English:

τὸν δ' ὥς οὖν ἐνόησεν ἀρηίφιλος Μενέλαος  
 ἐρχόμενον προπάρουθεν ὁμίλου μακρὰ βιβῶντα,  
 ὥς τε λέων ἐχάρη μεγάλῳ ἐπὶ σώματι κύρσας,  
 εὐρών ἢ ἔλαφον κεράδον ἢ ἄγριον αἶγα  
 πεινῶν. μάλα γάρ τε κατεσθίει, εἴ περ ἂν αὐτὸν 25  
 σείωνται ταχέες τε κύνες θαλεροὶ τ' αἰζηοί·  
 ὥς ἐχάρη Μενέλαος Ἀλέξανδρον θεοειδέα  
 ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἰδὼν· φάτο γὰρ τίσασθαι ἀλείτην.  
 αὐτίκα δ' ἐξ ὀχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἄλτο χαμᾶζε.—iii. 21–29.

- a) Explain the tense of *ἐχάρη* (l. 23); of *τίσασθαι* (l. 28), stating what tense would be more usual.
- b) Scan ll. 25, 26, 27, indicating quantities, division into feet, and the principal caesura in each line. Explain the quantity of the last syllable in *κατεσθίει* (l. 25). Comment on a metrical peculiarity found in the last word of l. 27, giving the technical name for it. Which line in the passage is spondaic?

# GREEK CH—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION

Saturday

2 p.m. Two hours

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Read the sight passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

## 1. Translate into English:

ὥς φάτο· τὴν δ' οὐ τι προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς,  
ἀλλ' ἀκέων δὴν ἦστο. Θέτις δ' ὥς ἤψατο γούνων,  
ὥς ἔχετ' ἐμπεφυῖα, καὶ εἵρετο δεύτερον αὐτῖς.

“νημερτὲς μὲν δὴ μοι ὑπόσχεο καὶ κατάνευσον,  
ἢ ἀπόειπ', ἐπεὶ οὐ τοι ἐπὶ δέος, ὄφρ' ἐν εἰδῶ  
ὅσσον ἐγὼ μετὰ πᾶσιν ἀτιμοτάτη θεὸς εἰμι.”

515

τὴν δὲ μέγ' ὀχθήσας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς·

“ἦ δὴ λοίγια ἔργ', ὅτε μ' ἐχθοδοπήσαι ἐφήσεις

“Ἥρη, ὅτ' ἂν μ' ἐρέθῃσιν ὀνειδείους ἐπέεσσιν.

ἦ δὲ καὶ αὐτῶς μ' αἰὲν ἐν ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσιν

520

νεικεῖ, καὶ τέ μέ φησι μάχη Τρώεσσιν ἀρήγειν.”—i. 511–521.

a) Give the Attic prose equivalents for ἔχετ' (l. 513); ὑπόσχεο (l. 514); τοι (l. 515); ἀθανάτοισι (l. 520). Write an Attic prose equivalent for ὥς φάτο (l. 511).

b) Account for the case of γούνων (l. 512); ὅσσον (l. 516); for the mood of ἐρέθῃσιν (l. 519); ἀρήγειν (l. 521).

c) Explain the accent of ἐπὶ (l. 515). Comment on a metrical peculiarity in the second syllable of this word, and suggest an explanation.

d) Who was Thetis, and what had she asked of Zeus?

## 2. Translate into English:

“ἀλλ' ἄγε μίμνετε πάντες, ἐυκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί,  
αὐτοῦ, εἰς ὃ κεν ἄστυ μέγα Πριάμοιο ἔλωμεν.”

ὥς ἔφατ', Ἀργεῖοι δὲ μέγ' ἴαχον, ἀμφὶ δὲ νῆες  
σμερδαλέον κονάβησαν ἀυσάντων ὑπ' Ἀχαιῶν,  
μῦθον ἐπαινήσαντες Ὀδυσσῆος θείοιο.

335

τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπε Γερῆνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ

“ὦ πόποι, ἦ δὴ παισὶν εἰκότες ἀγοράασθε

νηπιάχοις, οἷς οὐ τι μέλει πολεμῆια ἔργα.

πῇ δὴ συνθεσῖαι τε καὶ ὄρκια βῆσεται ἡμῖν;

ἐν πυρὶ δὴ βουλαὶ τε γενόιατο μήδεά τ' ἀνδρῶν

340

σπονδαὶ τ' ἄκρητοι καὶ δεξιάι, ἧς ἐπέπιθμεν.”—ii. 331–341.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)



- a) Account for the case of ἡμῶν (l. 339); ῆς (l. 341); for the mood of γενοίαιτο (l. 340). Give the Attic form for the last.
- b) Write in Attic prose the clause εἰς ὃ κεν . . . ἔλωμεν (l. 332).
- c) Scan ll. 334, 335, 341, indicating quantities, division into feet, and the principal metrical pause in each line. What is a spondaic line? Point out one in this passage.

### 3. Translate into English:

[*Thetis brings to Achilles the armor made by Hephaestus that he may return to the fight and avenge the death of Patroclus.*]

Ἦὼς μὲν κροκόπεπλος ἀπ' Ὀκεανοῖο ῥοάων  
 ὠρνυθ', ἵν' ἀθανάτοισι φόως φέροι ἡδὲ βροτοῖσιν·  
 ἢ δ' ἐς νῆας ἵκανε θεοῦ πάρα δῶρα φέρουσα.  
 εὔρε δὲ Πατρόκλῳ περικείμενον δν φίλον υἱόν,  
 κλαίοντα λιγέως· πολέες δ' ἄμφ' αὐτὸν ἑταῖροι 5  
 μύρονθ'.<sup>1</sup> ἢ δ' ἐν τοῖσι παρίστατο δῖα θεάων,  
 ἔν τ' ἄρα οἱ φῦ χειρὶ ἔπος τ' ἔφατ' ἔκ τ' ὀνόμαζεν·  
 “τέκνον ἐμόν, τοῦτον μὲν ἔασομεν, ἀχρύνεμοί περ,  
 κείσθαι, ἐπειδὴ πρῶτα θεῶν ἰότητι<sup>2</sup> δαμάσθη·  
 τύνη δ' Ἡφαίστοιο πάρα κλυτὰ τεύχεα δέξο, 10  
 καλὰ μάλ' οἷ' οὔπω τις ἀνὴρ ὥμοισι φόρησεν.”  
 Ὡς ἄρα φωνήσασα θεὰ κατὰ τεύχε' ἔθηκεν  
 πρόσθεν Ἀχιλλῆος· τὰ δ' ἀνέβραχε<sup>3</sup> δαίδαλα πάντα.  
 Μυρμιδόνas δ' ἄρα πάντας ἔλε τρόμος, οὐδέ τις ἔτλη  
 ἄντην εἰσιδέειν, ἀλλ' ἔτρεσαν.—xix. 1–15. 15

μύρομαι=weep. <sup>2</sup> ἰότητι=by the will of. <sup>3</sup> ἀνέβραχε=rang loudly.

## GREEK C—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III

Saturday

2 p.m. Two hours

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Number your answers.

## 1. Translate into English:

ὥς φάτο· τὴν δ' οὐ τι προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς,

ἀλλ' ἀκέων δὴν ἦστο. Θέτις δ' ὥς ἤψατο γούνων,

ὥς ἔχετ' ἐμπεφυῖα, καὶ εἴρετο δεύτερον αὖτις.

“νημερτὲς μὲν δὴ μοι ὑπόσχεο καὶ κατάνευσον,

ἣ ἀπείπ', ἐπεὶ οὐ τοι ἐπὶ δέος, ὄφρ' ἐν εἰδῶ

ὅσσον ἐγὼ μετὰ πᾶσιν ἀτιμοτάτη θεὸς εἰμι.”

515

τὴν δὲ μέγ' ὀχθήσας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς·

“ἦ δὴ λoίγια ἔργ', ὅτε μ' ἐχθοδοπῆσαι ἐφήσεις

Ἥρη, ὅτ' ἂν μ' ἐρέθῃσιν ὀνειδείοις ἐπέεσσιν.

ἣ δὲ καὶ αὖτως μ' αἰὲν ἐν ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσιν

νικεῖ, καὶ τέ μέ φησι μάχη Τρώεσσιν ἀρήγειν.”—i. 511-521.

520

- a) Give the Attic prose equivalents for ἔχετ' (l. 513); ὑπόσχεο (l. 514); τοι (l. 515); ἀθανάτοισι (l. 520). Write an Attic prose equivalent for ὥς φάτο (l. 511).
- b) Account for the case of γούνων (l. 512); ὅσσον (l. 516); for the mood of ἐρέθῃσιν (l. 519); ἀρήγειν (l. 521).
- c) Explain the accent of ἐπὶ (l. 515). Comment on a metrical peculiarity in the second syllable of this word, and suggest an explanation.
- d) Who was Thetis, and what had she asked of Zeus?

## 2. Translate into English:

“ἀλλ' ἄγε μίμνετε πάντες, ἐυκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί,  
αὐτοῦ, εἰς ὃ κεν ἄστυ μέγα Πριάμοιο ἔλωμεν.”

ὥς ἔφατ', Ἀργεῖοι δὲ μέγ' ἴαχον, ἀμφὶ δὲ νῆες

σμερδαλέον κονάβησαν ἀυσάντων ὑπ' Ἀχαιῶν,

μῦθον ἐπαίνησαντες Ὀδυσσῆος θείοιο.

335

τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπε Γερῆνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ·

“ὦ πόποι, ἦ δὴ παισὶν εὐοκότες ἀγοράασθε

νηπιάχοις, οἷς οὐ τι μέλει πολεμῆια ἔργα.

πῇ δὴ συνθεσῆναι τε καὶ ὄρκια βήσεται ἡμῖν;

ἐν πυρὶ δὴ βουλαί τε γενοῖατο μήδεά τ' ἀνδρῶν

σπονδαί τ' ἄκρητοι καὶ δεξιάι, ἧς ἐπέπιθμεν.”—ii. 331-341.

340

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

- a) Account for the case of ἡμῶν (l. 339); ἧς (l. 341); for the mood of γενοίαιτο (l. 340). Give the Attic form for the last.
- b) Write in Attic prose the clause εἰς ὃ κεν . . . . ἔλωμεν (l. 332).
- c) Scan ll. 334, 335, 341, indicating quantities, division into feet, and the principal metrical pause in each line. What is a spondaic line? Point out one in this passage.

### 3. Translate into English:

“εἰ μὲν κεν Μενέλαον Ἀλέξανδρος καταπέφνη,  
 αὐτὸς ἔπειθ’ Ἑλένην ἐχέτω καὶ κτήματα πάντα,  
 ἡμεῖς δ’ ἐν νήεσσι νεώμεθα ποντοπόροισιν·  
 εἰ δέ κ’ Ἀλέξανδρον κτείνῃ ξανθὸς Μενέλαος,  
 Τρῶας ἔπειθ’ Ἑλένην καὶ κτήματα πάντ’ ἀποδοῦναι, 285  
 τιμὴν δ’ Ἀργείοις ἀποτινέμεν ἢν τιν’ ἔοικεν,  
 ἥ τε καὶ ἐσσομένοισι μετ’ ἀνθρώποισι πέληται.  
 εἰ δ’ ἂν ἐμοὶ τιμὴν Πρίαμος Πριάμοιό τε παῖδες  
 τίνειν οὐκ ἐθέλωσιν Ἀλεξάνδροιο πεσόντος,  
 αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ καὶ ἔπειτα μαχήσομαι εἵνεκα πονῆς 290  
 αὔθι μένων, εἰὼς κε τέλος πολέμοιο κιχέω.”—iii. 281–291.

- a) Account for the mood of κτείνῃ (l. 284); ἀποτινέμεν (l. 286); πέληται (l. 287).
- b) How is αὐτὰρ used in l. 290? Comment on the use of οὐκ (l. 289).



# GREEK CH—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION

Saturday, June 22

2 p.m. Two hours

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

## 1. Translate into English:

Θερσίτ' ἀκριτόμυθε, λιγύς περ ἑὼν ἀγορητής, 246  
 ἴσχεο, μηδ' ἔθελ' οἶος ἐριζέμεναι βασιλεῦσιν.  
 οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ σέο φημί χερείοτερον βροτὸν ἄλλον  
 ἔμμεναι, ὅσσοι ἄμ' Ἀτρεΐδης ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἦλθον.  
 ἀλλ' ἔκ τοι ἐρέω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἔσται· 257  
 εἴ κ' ἔτι σ' ἀφραίνοντα κιχήσομαι ὥς νύ περ ᾤδε,  
 μηκέτ' ἔπειτ' Ὀδυσῇ κάρη ὤμοισιν ἐπείη,  
 μηδ' ἔτι Τηλεμάχιο πατὴρ κεκλημένος εἴην, 260  
 εἰ μὴ ἐγὼ σε λαβὼν ἀπὸ μὲν φίλα εἴματα δύσω,  
 αὐτὸν δὲ κλαίοντα θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας ἀφήσω  
 πεπληγὼς ἀγορήθην ἀεικέσσι πληγῇσιν.

ii. 246-249, 257-264.

- a) What is the antecedent of ὅσσοι (l. 249)? What is the force of the tense of κεκλημένος (l. 260)?
- b) Give the Attic prose equivalent for ἑὼν (l. 246), σέο (l. 248), ἔμμεναι (l. 249).
- c) Give the derivation of ἀκριτόμυθε (l. 246), Τηλεμάχιο (l. 260).
- d) Scan the last three lines of the passage, indicating quantities, division into feet, and the principal metrical pause in each line.

## 2. Translate into English:

κέκλυτε νῦν καὶ ἐμεῖο· μάλιστα γὰρ ἄλγος ἰκάνει  
 θυμὸν ἐμόν· φρονέω δὲ διακρινθήμεναι ἤδη  
 Ἀργείους καὶ Τρῶας, ἐπεὶ κακὰ πολλὰ πέποσθε  
 εἶνεκ' ἐμῆς ἔριδος καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου ἔνεκ' ἀρχῆς. 100  
 ἡμέων δ' ὅπποτέρῳ θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα τέτυκται,  
 τεθναίῃ· ἄλλοι δὲ διακρινθεῖτε τάχιστα.  
 οἴσετε δ' ἄρν', ἕτερον λευκὸν ἑτέρην δὲ μέλαιναν,  
 Γῇ τε καὶ Ἡελίῳ· Διὶ δ' ἡμεῖς οἴσομεν ἄλλον.  
 ἄξετε δὲ Πριάμοιο βίην, ὅφρ' ὄρκια τάμνη 105  
 αὐτός, ἐπεὶ οἱ παῖδες ὑπερφίαλοι καὶ ἄπιστοι,  
 μή τις ὑπερβασίῃ Διὸς ὄρκια δηλήσῃται.  
 αἰεὶ δ' ὅπλοτέρων ἀνδρῶν φρένες ἡρέθονται.—iii. 97-108.

- a) Account for the case of ἐμεῖο (l. 97), θυμόν (l. 98), Τρώας (l. 99); for the mood of διακρινθεῖτε (l. 102), δηλήσεται (l. 107).
- b) Locate the following forms (giving mood, tense, voice): διακρινθήμεναι (l. 98), πέποσθε (l. 99), ἄξετε (l. 105). Give a regular prose form for the last.
- c) Account for the accent of ἐπεί (l. 106).
- d) Explain the significance of λευκόν and μέλαιναν (l. 103), and comment on the order of Γῆ τε καὶ Ἡελίω (l. 104).

### 3. Translate into English:

[*Odysseus visits the realms of Hades, and, after talking with the ghosts of many heroes, addresses the ghost of Ajax.*]

οἷη δ' Αἴαντος ψυχὴ Τελαμωνιάδαο  
 νόσφιν ἀφεστήκει, κεχολωμένη εἵνεκα νίκης,  
 τήν μιν ἐγὼ νίκησα δικαζόμενος παρὰ νηυσὶ  
 545  
 τεύχεσιν ἀμφ' Ἀχιλλῆος· ἔθηκε δὲ πότνια μήτηρ.  
 παῖδες δὲ Τρώων δίκασαν καὶ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη.  
 ὥς δὴ μὴ ὄφελον νικᾶν τοιῶδ' ἐπ' ἀέθλω·  
 τοίην γὰρ κεφαλὴν ἔνεκ' αὐτῶν γαῖα κατέσχευ,  
 Αἴανθ', ὅς περὶ μὲν εἶδος, περὶ δ' ἔργα τέτυκτο  
 550  
 τῶν ἄλλων Δαναῶν μετ' ἀμύμονα Πηλεΐωνα.  
 τὸν μὲν ἐγὼν ἐπέεσσι προσηΐδων μειλιχίοισιν·  
 'Αἴαν, παῖ Τελαμῶνος ἀμύμονος, οὐκ ἄρ' ἔμελλες  
 οὐδὲ θανῶν λήσεσθαι ἐμοὶ χόλον εἵνεκα τευχέων  
 οὐλομένων; τὰ δὲ πῆμα θεοὶ θέσαν Ἀργείοισι,  
 555  
 τοῖος γὰρ σφιν πύργος ἀπώλεο· σείο δ' Ἀχαιοὶ  
 ἴσον Ἀχιλλῆος κεφαλῇ Πηληιάδαο  
 ἀχνύμεθα φθιμένοιο διαμπερές· οὐδέ τις ἄλλος  
 αἴτιος, ἀλλὰ Ζεὺς Δαναῶν στρατὸν αἰχμητῶν  
 ἐκπάγλως ἤχθηρε, τεῖν δ' ἐπὶ μοῖραν ἔθηκεν.  
 560  
 ἀλλ' ἄγε δεῦρο, ἄναξ, ἔν' ἔπος καὶ μῦθον ἀκούσης  
 ἡμέτερον· δάμασον δὲ μένος καὶ ἀγήνορα θυμόν.'

Odyssey xi. 543-562.

ἔθηκε (546) put them up (as a prize).      τέτυκτο (550) = ἦν.      λήσεσθαι (554) = forget.  
 διαμπερές (558) = αἰ.      τεῖν (560) = σοί.

## GREEK C—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III

Saturday, June 22

2 p.m. Two hours

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

## 1. Translate into English:

ὦ μοι, ἀναιδείην ἐπιειμένε, κερδαλέοφρον,  
 πῶς τίς τοι πρόφρων ἔπεισιν πείθηται Ἀχαιῶν 150  
 ἢ ὁδὸν ἐλθέμεναι ἢ ἀνδράσιν ἱφι μάχεσθαι;  
 οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ Τρώων ἔνεκ' ἤλυθον αἰχμητῶν  
 δεῦρο μαχησόμενος, ἐπεὶ οὐ τι μοι αἵτιοί εἰσιν·  
 ἀλλὰ σοί, ὦ μέγ' ἀναιδές, ἅμ' ἐσπόμεθ', ὄφρα σὺ χαίρης, 158  
 τιμὴν ἀρνύμενοι Μενελάω σοί τε, κυνῶπα,  
 πρὸς Τρώων. τῶν οὐ τι μετατρέπη οὐδ' ἀλεγίζεις· 160  
 καὶ δὴ μοι γέρας αὐτὸς ἀφαιρήσεσθαι ἀπειλεῖς,  
 ᾧ ἔπι πόλλ' ἐμόγησα, δόσαν δέ μοι νῆες Ἀχαιῶν.  
 οὐ μὲν σοί ποτε ἴσον ἔχω γέρας, ὅπποτ' Ἀχαιοὶ  
 Τρώων ἐκπέρσωσ' ἐν ναϊόμενον πτολίεθρον.

i. 149-153, 158-164.

- a) Account for the case of τῶν (l. 160), σοί (l. 163), for the mood of πείθηται (l. 150), χαίρης (l. 158), ἐκπέρσωσ' (l. 164); for the tense of ἀφαιρήσεσθαι (l. 161).
- b) How does the accent of ἐπιειμένε (l. 149) reveal its tense? What case might be used instead of μοι (l. 161)?
- c) Give the derivation of ἀναιδείην (l. 149), κυνῶπα (l. 159).

## 2. Translate into English:

Θερσῖτ' ἀκριτόμυθε, λιγύς περ ἔων ἀγορητής, 246  
 ἴσχεο, μηδ' ἔθελ' οἷος ἐριζέμεναι βασιλεῦσιν.  
 οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ σέο φημὶ χερείτερον βροτὸν ἄλλον  
 ἔμμεναι, ὅσσοι ἅμ' Ἀτρεΐδης ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἤλθον.  
 ἀλλ' ἐκ τοι ἐρέω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἔσται· 257  
 εἴ κ' ἔτι σ' ἀφραίνοντα κιχήσομαι ὥς νῦν περ ὦδε,  
 μηκέτ' ἔπειτ' Ὀδυσῆϊ κάρη ὤμοισιν ἐπείη,  
 μηδ' ἔτι Τηλεμάχοιο πατὴρ κεκλημένος εἶην, 260  
 εἰ μὴ ἐγὼ σε λαβὼν ἀπὸ μὲν φίλα εἴματα δύσω,  
 αὐτὸν δὲ κλαίοντα θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας ἀφήσω  
 πεπληγῶς ἀγορήθην ἀεικέσσι πληγῇσιν.

ii. 246-249, 257-264.



- a) What is the antecedent of ὅσσοι (l. 249)? What is the force of the tense of κεκλημένος (l. 260)?
- b) Give the Attic prose equivalent for ἐών (l. 246), σέο (l. 248), ἔμμεναι (l. 249).
- c) Give the derivation of ἀκριτόμυθε (l. 246), Τηλεμάχοιο (l. 260).
- d) Scan the last three lines of the passage, indicating quantities, division into feet, and the principal metrical pause in each line.

3. Translate into English:

κέκλυτε νῦν καὶ ἐμέϊο· μάλιστα γὰρ ἄλγος ἰκάνει  
 θυμόν ἐμόν· φρονέω δὲ διακρινθήμεναι ἥδη  
 Ἄργείους καὶ Τρῶας, ἐπεὶ κακὰ πολλὰ πέποσθε  
 εἴνεκ' ἐμῆς ἔριδος καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου ἔνεκ' ἀρχῆς. 100  
 ἡμέων δ' ὅπποτέρῳ θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα τέτυκται,  
 τεθναίη· ἄλλοι δὲ διακρινθεῖτε τάχιστα.  
 οἴσετε δ' ἄρν', ἕτερον λευκὸν ἑτέραν δὲ μέλαιναν,  
 Γῆ τε καὶ Ἥελίῳ· Διὶ δ' ἡμεῖς οἴσομεν ἄλλον.  
 ἄξετε δὲ Πριάμοιο βίην, ὅφρ' ὄρκια τάμνη 105  
 αὐτός, ἐπεὶ οἱ παῖδες ὑπερφίαλοι καὶ ἄπιστοι,  
 μή τις ὑπερβασίῃ Διὸς ὄρκια δηλήσῃται.  
 αἰεὶ δ' ὀπλοτέρων ἀνδρῶν φρένες ἡερέθονται.

iii. 97–108.

- a) Account for the case of ἐμέϊο (l. 97), θυμόν (l. 98), Τρῶας (l. 99); for the mood of διακρινθεῖτε (l. 102), δηλήσῃται (l. 107).
- b) Locate the following forms (giving mood, tense, voice): διακρινθήμεναι (l. 98), πέποσθε (l. 99), ἄξετε (l. 105). Give a regular prose form for the last.
- c) Account for the accent of ἐπεὶ (l. 106).
- d) Explain the significance of λευκὸν and μέλαιναν (l. 103), and comment on the order of Γῆ τε καὶ Ἥελίῳ (l. 104).

# GREEK CH—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION

Saturday, June 21

2 p.m. Two hours

[For question paper in Greek C see page 3.]

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

## 1. Translate into English:

αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεύς

δακρύσας ἐτάρων ἄφαρ ἔξετο νόσφι λιασθείς  
 θῖν' ἔφ' ἄλδος πολίης, ὁρώων ἐπ' ἀπείρονα πόντον· 350  
 πολλά δὲ μητρὶ φίλῃ ἡρήσατο χεῖρας ὀρεγνύς·  
 “μήτερ, ἐπεὶ μ' ἔτεκές γε μινυνθάδιόν περ ἔοντα,  
 τιμὴν πέρ μοι ὄφελλεν Ὀλύμπιος ἐγγναλίξαι  
 Ζεὺς ὑψιβρεμέτης· νῦν δ' οὐδέ με τυτθὸν ἔτισεν·  
 ἧ γάρ μ' Ἀτρεΐδης εὐρὺ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων 355  
 ἡτίμησεν· ἐλὼν γὰρ ἔχει γέρας, αὐτὸς ἀπούρας.”

*Iliad* i. 348-356.

a) Account for the case of ἐτάρων (l. 349).

b) Who was Achilles' mother? Where was she at this time?

c) Scan verses 349, 350, 351, indicating quantities, division into feet, and the principal metrical pause in each line.

## 2. Translate into English:

Ὡς φάτο, τοῖσι δὲ θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι δῖνε  
 πᾶσι μετὰ πληθύν, ὅσοι οὐ βουλῆς ἐπάκουσαν·  
 κινήθη δ' ἀγορὴ φῆ κύματα μακρὰ θαλάσσης,  
 πόντου Ἰκαρίοιο, τὰ μὲν τ' Εὐρὸς τε Νότος τε 145  
 ὥρορ' ἐπαΐξας πατρός Διὸς ἐκ νεφελῶν.  
 ὥς δ' ὅτε κινήσῃ Ζέφυρος βαθὺ λήιον ἐλῶν,  
 λάβρος ἐπαιγίζων, ἐπὶ τ' ἡμῦν ἀσταχέουσιν,  
 ὥς τῶν πᾶσ' ἀγορὴ κινήθη· τοὶ δ' ἀλαλητῶ  
 νῆας ἔπ' ἐσσεύοντο, ποδῶν δ' ὑπένερθε κούη 150  
 ἴστατ' ἀειρομένη· τοὶ δ' ἀλλήλοισι κέλευον  
 ἄπτεσθαι νηῶν ἥδ' ἐλκόμεν εἰς ἄλα δῖαν,  
 οὐρούς τ' ἐξεκάθαιρον· αὐτῇ δ' οὐρανὸν ἴκεν  
 οἴκαδ' ἰεμένων· ὑπὸ δ' ἥρεον ἔρματα νηῶν.

*Iliad* ii. 142-154.

a) Write without elision πᾶσ' (l. 149), ἴστατ' (l. 151), ἥδ' (l. 152).

b) Locate the following forms (giving mood, tense, voice, and, if the verb is finite, person and number): φάτο (l. 142), κέλευον (l. 151), ἐλκόμεν (l. 152).

c) Account for the case of τοῖσι (l. 142), νῆας (l. 150), νηῶν (l. 152).

## 3. Translate into English:

[*Odysseus relates how he and his companions went to the land of the Lotus-eaters; and how some ate of the lotus and lost the desire to return home.*]

"Ἐνθεν δ' ἐννήμαρ φερόμην ὀλοοῖς ἀνέμοισι  
 πόντον ἐπ' ἰχθυόεντα· ἀτὰρ δεκάτῃ ἐπέβημεν  
 γαίης Λωτοφάγων, οἳ τ' ἄνθινον<sup>1</sup> εἶδαρ ἔδουσιν.  
 ἔνθα δ' ἐπ' ἡπείρου<sup>2</sup> βῆμεν καὶ ἀφυσσάμεθ' ὕδωρ, 85  
 αἶψα δὲ δεῖπνον ἔλοντο θοῆς παρὰ νηυσὶν ἐταῖροι.  
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ σίτοιό τ' ἐπασσάμεθ' ἥδ' ἐποτῆτος,  
 δὴ τότε γῶν ἐτάρους προΐεν πεύθεσθαι ἰόντας  
 οἳ τινες ἀνέρες εἶεν ἐπὶ χθονὶ σίτον ἔδοντες,  
 ἄνδρε δῶα κρίνας, τρίτατον κήρυχ' ἅμ' ὀπάσσας.<sup>3</sup> 90  
 οἳ δ' αἶψ' οἰχόμενοι μίγεν ἀνδράσι Λωτοφάγοισιν·  
 οὐδ' ἄρα Λωτοφάγοι μῆδονθ'<sup>4</sup> ἐτάροισιν ὄλεθρον  
 ἡμετέροις, ἀλλὰ σφι δόσαν λωτοῖο πάσασθαι.  
 τῶν δ' ὅς τις λωτοῖο φάγοι μελιηδέα καρπὸν,<sup>5</sup>  
 οὐκέτ' ἀπαγγεῖλαι πάλιν ἤθελεν οὐδὲ νέεσθαι, 95  
 ἀλλ' αὐτοῦ βούλοντο μετ' ἀνδράσι Λωτοφάγοισι  
 λωτὸν ἐρεπτόμενοι<sup>6</sup> μενέμεν νόστου τε λαθέσθαι.  
 τοὺς μὲν ἐγὼν ἐπὶ νῆας ἄγον κλαίοντας ἀνάγκη,  
 νηυσὶ δ' ἐνὶ γλαφυρῇσιν ὑπὸ ζυγὰ δῆσα ἐρύσσας.  
 αὐτὰρ τοὺς ἄλλους κελόμην ἐρίηρας ἐταίρους 100  
 σπερχομένους<sup>7</sup> νηῶν ἐπιβαινέμεν ὠκειάων,  
 μή πῶς τις λωτοῖο φαγὼν νόστοιο λάθῃται.  
 οἳ δ' αἶψ' εἴσβαινον καὶ ἐπὶ κληῖσι καθίζον,  
 ἐξῆς δ' ἐξόμενοι πολὺν ἄλα τύπτον ἐρετμοῖς.

*Odyssey ix. 82–104.*

<sup>1</sup> ἄνθινον εἶδαρ, flowery food.    <sup>2</sup> land.    <sup>3</sup> sending.    <sup>4</sup> devised.    <sup>5</sup> fruit.    <sup>6</sup> feeding on.  
<sup>7</sup> hastening.



## GREEK C—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III

Saturday, June 21

2 p.m. Two hours

[For question paper in Greek CH see other side.]

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1. Translate into English:

αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεύς

δακρύσας ἐτάρων ἄφαρ ἔξετο νόσφι λιασθείς  
 θῖν' ἔφ' ἄλός πολίης, ὁρώων ἐπ' ἀπείρονα πόντον· 350  
 πολλὰ δὲ μητρὶ φίλῃ ἡρήσατο χεῖρας ὀρεγνύς·  
 “μῆτερ, ἐπεὶ μ' ἔτεκές γε μινυνθάδιόν περ ἔοντα,  
 τιμὴν πέρ μοι ὄφελλεν Ὀλύμπιος ἐγγυαλίξει  
 Ζεὺς ὑψιβρεμέτης· νῦν δ' οὐδέ με τυτθὸν ἔτισεν·  
 ἦ γάρ μ' Ἀτρεΐδης εὐρὺν κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων 355  
 ἡτίμησεν· ἐλὼν γὰρ ἔχει γέρας, αὐτὸς ἀπούρας.”

Iliad i. 348-356

a) Account for the case of ἐτάρων (l. 349).

b) Who was Achilles' mother? Where was she at this time?

c) Scan verses 349, 350, 351, indicating quantities, division into feet, and the principal metrical pause in each line.

2. Translate into English:

ὧς φάτο, τοῖσι δὲ θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι θυριε  
 πᾶσι μετὰ πληθύν, ὅσοι οὐ βουλῆς ἐπάκουσαν·  
 κινήθη δ' ἀγορὴ φῆ κύματα μακρὰ θαλάσσης,  
 πόντου Ἰκαρίοιο, τὰ μὲν τ' Εὐρὸς τε Νότος τε 145  
 ὥρορ' ἐπαΐξας πατρὸς Διὸς ἐκ νεφελῶν.  
 ὥς δ' ὅτε κινήσῃ Ζέφυρος βαθὺ λήιον ἐλθὼν,  
 λάβρος ἐπαιγίζων, ἐπὶ τ' ἡμῖν ἀσταχέουσιν,  
 ὥς τῶν πᾶσ' ἀγορὴ κινήθη· τοὶ δ' ἀλαλητῶ  
 νῆας ἔπ' ἐσσεύοντο, ποδῶν δ' ὑπένερχε κοινή 150  
 ἴστατ' ἀειρομένη· τοὶ δ' ἀλλήλοισι κέλευον  
 ἄπτεσθαι νηῶν ἡδ' ἐλκόμεν εἰς ἄλα δῖαν,  
 οὐρούς τ' ἐξεκάθαιρον· αὐτὴ δ' οὐρανὸν ἵκεν  
 οἴκαδε ἰεμένων· ὑπὸ δ' ἥρεον ἔρματα νηῶν.

Iliad ii. 142-154.

a) Write without elision πᾶσ' (l. 149), ἴστατ' (l. 151), ἡδ' (l. 152).

b) Locate the following forms (giving mood, tense, voice, and, if the verb is finite, person and number): φάτο (l. 142), κέλευον (l. 151), ἐλκόμεν (l. 152).

c) Account for the case of τοῖσι (l. 142), νῆας (l. 150), νηῶν (l. 152).

## 3. Translate into English:

“Δεῦρο πάροιθ’ ἔλθοῦσα, φίλον τέκος, ἵζεν ἐμεῖο,  
 ὄφρα ἴδῃ πρότερόν τε πόσιν πηούς τε φίλους τε—  
 οὐ τί μοι αἰτίη ἐσσί, θεοὶ νύ μοι αἵτιοί εἰσιν,  
 οἳ μοι ἐφώρμησαν πόλεμον πολύδακρυν Ἀχαιῶν— 165  
 ὥς μοι καὶ τόνδ’ ἄνδρα πελώριον ἐξονομήνης,  
 ὃς τις ὄδ’ ἐστὶν Ἀχαιῶς ἀνὴρ ἥϋς τε μέγας τε.  
 ἦτοι μὲν κεφαλῇ καὶ μείζονες ἄλλοι ἔασι,  
 καλὸν δ’ οὕτω ἐγὼν οὐ πῶ ἴδον ὀφθαλμοῖσιν,  
 οὐδ’ οὕτω γεραρόν· βασιλῆϊ γὰρ ἀνδρὶ ἔοικε.” 170

*Iliad* iii. 162–170.

- Who speaks these lines and under what circumstances?
- Who is the person described in lines 167–170?
- Account for the case of ἐμεῖο (l. 162); for the mood of ἐξονομήνης (l. 166).
- Give the Attic equivalents of ἐμεῖο (l. 162), ἐσσί (l. 164), ἔασι (l. 168), ἴδον (l. 169).

# GREEK CH—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION

Saturday, June 26

2 p.m. Two hours

[For question paper in Greek C see page 3.]

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

## 1. Translate into English:

Τὴν δὲ μέγ' ὀχθήσας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς·  
 “ἦ δὴ λοίγια ἔργ’, ὅτε μ’ ἐχθοδοπήσαι ἐφήσεις  
 Ἥρῃ, ὅτ’ ἂν μ’ ἐρέθῃσιν ὀνειδέϊοις ἐπέεσσιν.  
 ἦ δὲ καὶ αὐτῶς μ’ αἰεὶ ἐν ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσιν  
 νεικεῖ, καὶ τέ μέ φησι μάχῃ Τρώεσσιν ἀρήγειν.  
 ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν αὖτις ἀπόστιχε, μὴ τι νοήσῃ  
 Ἥρῃ· ἐμοὶ δέ κε ταῦτα μελήσεται, ὅφρα τελέσω.  
 εἰ δ’ ἄγε τοι κεφαλῇ κατανέυσομαι, ὅφρα πεποιῖθης·  
 τοῦτο γὰρ ἐξ ἐμέθεν γε μετ’ ἀθανάτοισι μέγιστον  
 τέκμωρ· οὐ γὰρ ἐμὸν παλινάγρετον, οὐδ’ ἀπατηλόν,  
 οὐδ’ ἀτελεύτητον, ὃ τί κεν κεφαλῇ κατανέυσω.”

520

525

*Iliad* i. 517-527.

- a) Whom is Zeus addressing? In what circumstances?  
 b) Name the mood of the following verbs, and tell why that mood is used: ἐρέθῃσιν (l. 519), ἀρήγειν (l. 521), νοήσῃ (l. 522), πεποιῖθης (l. 524).  
 c) Write without elision μέγ’ (l. 517), ἔργ’ (l. 518), ὅτ’ (l. 519).  
 d) Locate the following forms: νεφεληγερέτα (l. 517), ἐπέεσσιν (l. 519), ἀπόστιχε (l. 522), ἐμέθεν (l. 525).

## 2. Translate into English:

Ἦ, καὶ ἀπὸ στομάχους ἀνῶν τάμε νηλεὲς χαλκῷ·  
 καὶ τοὺς μὲν κατέθηκεν ἐπὶ χθονὸς ἀσπαίροντας,  
 θυμοῦ δευομένους· ἀπὸ γὰρ μένος εἴλετο χαλκός.  
 οἶνον δ’ ἐκ κρητῆρος ἀφυσσόμενοι δεπάεσσιν  
 ἔκχεον, ἥδ’ εὖχοντο θεοῖς αἰειγενέτησιν·  
 ὁδε δέ τις εἶπεσκεν Ἀχαιῶν τε Τρώων τε·  
 “Ζεῦ κύδιστε μέγιστε, καὶ ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι,  
 ὀππότεροι πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὄρκια πημήνεια,  
 ᾧδὲ σφ’ ἐγκέφαλος χαμάδις ῥέοι ὥς ὅδε οἶνος,  
 αὐτῶν καὶ τεκέων, ἄλοχοι δ’ ἄλλοισι δαμεῖν.”  
 “Ὡς ἔφην, οὐδ’ ἄρα πῶ σφιν ἐπεκράϊνε Κρονίων.  
 τοῖσι δὲ Δαρδανίδης Πρίαμος μετὰ μῦθον ἔειπε.

295

300

*Iliad* iii. 292-303.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)



- a) Scan lines 292, 293, and 300, indicating quantities, division into feet, ictus, and metrical pauses.
- b) Explain the derivation of αἰειγενέτησιν (l. 296), ἐγκέφαλος (l. 300).
- c) Name the mood of ῥέοι (l. 300), and tell why that mood is used.

3. Translate into English:

[*Odysseus and Diomedes bring the horses of Rhesus to the Greek camp.*]

Καὶ ῥ' οἱ μὲν κατέβησαν ἐπὶ χθόνα· τοὶ δὲ χαρέντες  
δεξιῇ ἥσπάζοντο ἔπεσσί τε μειλιχίοισιν.

πρῶτος δ' ἐξερέεινε Γερῆμιος ἵπποτα Νέστωρ·

“Εἴπ' ἄγε μ', ὦ πολῦλαιν<sup>1</sup> Ὀδυσσεῦ, μέγα κῦδος Ἀχαιῶν,  
ὅπως τοῦσδ' ἵππους λάβετον· καταδύντες ὄμιλον  
Τρώων; ἥ τίς σφωε πόρεν θεὸς ἀντιβολήσας;<sup>2</sup>  
αἰνῶς ἀκτίνεσσιν<sup>3</sup> εὐκότες ἡελίοιο.

αἰεὶ μὲν Τρώεσσ' ἐπιμίσσομαι, οὐδέ τί φημι  
μιμνάζειν παρὰ νηυσί, γέρων περ ἐὼν πολεμιστής·

ἀλλ' οὔπω τοίους ἵππους ἶδον, οὐδ' ἐνόησα.

ἀλλά τιν' ὕμμ' οἶω δόμεναι θεὸν ἀντιάσαντα·

ἀμφοτέρω γὰρ σφῶι φιλεῖ νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς  
κούρη τ' αἰγιόχοιο Διός, γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη.”

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς·

“ὦ Νέστορ Νηληιάδη, μέγα κῦδος Ἀχαιῶν,  
ῥεῖα θεὸς γ' ἐθέλων καὶ ἀμείνονας ἤε περ οὔδε  
ἵππους δωρήσαιτ', ἐπεὶ ἡ πολὺ φέρτεροί εἰσιν.”

*Iliad* x. 541–557.

<sup>1</sup> renowned.

<sup>2</sup> having met.

<sup>3</sup> rays.

## GREEK C—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III

Saturday, June 26

2 p.m. Two hours

[For question paper in Greek CH see page 1.]

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

## 1. Translate into English:

Τὴν δὲ μέγ' ὀχθήσας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς·  
 “ἦ δὴ λoίγια ἔργ', ὅτε μ' ἐχθοδοπήσαι ἐφήσεις  
 Ἥρῃ, ὅτ' ἂν μ' ἐρέθῃσιν ὀνειδέοις ἐπέεσσιν.  
 ἦ δὲ καὶ αὐτως μ' αἰεὶ ἐν ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσιν 520  
 νεικεῖ, καὶ τέ μέ φησι μάχῃ Τρώεσσιν ἀρήγειν.  
 ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν αὖτις ἀπόστιχε, μή τι νοήσῃ  
 Ἥρῃ· ἐμοὶ δὲ κε ταῦτα μελήσεται, ὅφρα τελέσω.  
 εἰ δ' ἄγε τοι κεφαλῇ κατανέυσομαι, ὅφρα πεποιθήσῃ·  
 τοῦτο γὰρ ἐξ ἐμέθεν γε μετ' ἀθανάτοισι μέγιστον 525  
 τέκμων· οὐ γὰρ ἐμὸν παλινάγρετον, οὐδ' ἀπατηλόν,  
 οὐδ' ἀτελείτητον, ὃ τί κεν κεφαλῇ κατανέυσω.”

*Iliad* i. 517-527.

- Whom is Zeus addressing? In what circumstances?
- Name the mood of the following verbs, and tell why that mood is used: ἐρέθῃσιν (l. 519), ἀρήγειν (l. 521), νοήσῃ (l. 522), πεποιθήσῃ (l. 524).
- Write without elision μέγ' (l. 517), ἔργ' (l. 518), ὅτ' (l. 519).
- Locate the following forms: νεφεληγερέτα (l. 517), ἐπέεσσιν (l. 519), ἀπόστιχε (l. 522), ἐμέθεν (l. 525).

## 2. Translate into English:

“Ὅν δ' αὖ δῆμον τ' ἄνδρα ἴδοι, βοόωντά τ' ἐφείροι,  
 τὸν σκήπτρῳ ἐλάσασκεν ὁμοκλήσασκέ τε μῦθῳ·  
 “Δαιμόνι', ἀτρέμας ἦσο, καὶ ἄλλων μῦθον ἄκουε, 200  
 οἷ σέο φέρτεροί εἰσι· σὺ δ' ἀπτόλεμος καὶ ἀναλκίς,  
 οὔτε ποτ' ἐν πολέμῳ ἐναρίθμιος, οὔτ' ἐνὶ βουλῇ.  
 οὐ μὲν πῶς πάντες βασιλεύσομεν ἐνθάδ' Ἀχαιοί·  
 οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκοιρανίῃ· εἰς κοίρανος ἔστω,  
 εἰς βασιλεὺς, ᾧ ἔδωκε Κρόνου πάϊς ἀγκυλομήτεω 205  
 σκήπτρόν τ' ἠδὲ θέμιστας, ἵνα σφίσι βουλευῇσι.”

*Iliad* ii. 198-206.

- Account for the hiatus between ἄνδρα and ἴδοι (l. 198).
- What mood is ἐφείροι (l. 198), and why is that mood used?
- Name the case of the following words, and tell why that case is used: σέο (l. 201), ἀγκυλομήτεω (l. 205), σφίσι (l. 206)?

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

## 3. Translate into English:

Ἦ, καὶ ἀπὸ στομάχους ἀρνῶν τάμε νηλεὶ χαλκῷ·  
καὶ τοὺς μὲν κατέθηκεν ἐπὶ χθονὸς ἀσπαίροντας,  
θυμοῦ δευομένους· ἀπὸ γὰρ μένος εἴλετο χαλκός.  
οἶνον δ' ἐκ κρητῆρος ἀφυσσόμενοι δεπάεσσιν  
ἔκχεον, ἥδ' εὖχοντο θεοῖς αἰειγενέτησιν·  
ὦδε δέ τις εἶπεσκεν Ἀχαιῶν τε Τρώων τε·

295

“Ζεῦ κύδιστε μέγιστε, καὶ ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι,  
ὀππότεροι πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὄρκια πημήνεια,  
ὦδέ σφ' ἐγκέφαλος χαμάδις ῥέοι ὥς ὅδε οἶνος,  
αὐτῶν καὶ τεκέων, ἄλοχοι δ' ἄλλοισι δαμεῖεν.”

300

Ὡς ἔφην, οὐδ' ἄρα πῶ σφιν ἐπεκράαινε Κρονίων.  
τοῖσι δὲ Δαρδανίδης Πρίαμος μετὰ μῦθον ἔειπε.

*Iliad* iii. 292–303.

- a) Scan lines 292, 293, and 300, indicating quantities, division into feet, ictus, and metrical pauses.
- b) Explain the derivation of αἰειγενέτησιν (l. 296), ἐγκέφαλος (l. 300).
- c) Name the mood of ῥέοι (l. 300), and tell why that mood is used.





## COMPREHENSIVE GREEK

## Comprehensive Examination

## GREEK

Saturday, June 24

9:00 a.m.—12:00 m.

Candidates who have not studied Homer should omit Part II.

## PART I

- a) Translate into English the following passage, and answer in order the questions below it:

(When the Greeks undertake to advance, the sacrifices are unfavorable; Xenophon proposes a foraging expedition, and again the omens fail.)

Ἐκ τούτου συνελθόντων εἶπε πάλιν Ξενοφῶν, “ὦ ἄνδρες, ἐπὶ μὲν τῇ πορείᾳ, ὡς ὁρᾶτε, τὰ ἱερὰ οὐπῶ γίγνεται· τῶν δ’ ἐπιτηδείων ὁρῶ ὑμᾶς δεομένους· ἀνάγκη οὖν μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι θύεσθαι περὶ αὐτοῦ τούτου.” ἀναστὰς τις εἶπε, “Καὶ εἰκότως ἄρα ἡμῖν οὐ γίγνεται τὰ ἱερὰ· ὥς γὰρ ἐγὼ ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου<sup>1</sup> χθές<sup>2</sup> ἤκουτος πλοίου ἤκουσά τινος ὅτι Κλέανδρος ὁ ἐκ Βυζαντίου ἀρμοστής<sup>3</sup> μέλλει ἤξειν πλοῖα καὶ τριήρεις ἔχων.” ἐκ τούτου δὲ ἀναμένει μὲν πᾶσιν ἐδόκει· ἐπὶ δὲ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἀνάγκη ἦν ἐξιέναι. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτῳ πάλιν ἔθυετο εἰς τρίς, καὶ οὐκ ἐγίγνετο τὰ ἱερὰ. καὶ ἤδη καὶ ἐπὶ σκηνὴν ἰόντες τὴν Ξενοφῶντος ἔλεγον ὅτι οὐκ ἔχοιεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. ὁ δ’ οὐκ ἂν ἔφη ἐξαγαγεῖν μὴ γιγνομένων τῶν ἱερῶν. καὶ πάλιν τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἔθυετο, καὶ σχεδόν τι<sup>4</sup> πᾶσα ἡ στρατιὰ διὰ τὸ μέλειν ἅπασιν ἐκυκλοῦντο περὶ τὰ ἱερὰ· τὰ δὲ θύματα<sup>5</sup> ἐπελελοίπει. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ ἐξῆγον μὲν οὐ, συνεκάλεσαν δέ. εἶπεν οὖν Ξενοφῶν, “Ἴσως οἱ πολέμοι συνειλεγμένοι εἰσὶ καὶ ἀνάγκη μάχεσθαι· εἰ οὖν καταλιπόντες τὰ σκεύη ἐν τῷ ἐρυμνῷ χωρίῳ ὡς εἰς μάχην 15 παρεσκευασμένοι ἴομεν, ἴσως ἂν τὰ ἱερὰ προχωροῖ ἡμῖν.” ἀκούσαντες δ’ οἱ στρατιῶται ἀνέκραγον ὡς οὐδὲν δέον εἰς τὸ χωρίον ἄγειν, ἀλλὰ θύεσθαι ὡς τάχιστα.—Xenophon, *Anabasis*, vi. 4. 17–22.

<sup>1</sup> by chance <sup>2</sup> yesterday <sup>3</sup> (Spartan) governor, harmost <sup>4</sup> pretty nearly <sup>5</sup> victims

1. Decline ἄνδρες (1), τριήρεις (6), and, in all genders, ἀναστὰς (3) and τινός (5).
2. Give the three degrees of comparison of τάχιστα (17).
3. Give the principal parts of ὁρᾶτε (2), γίγνεται (4), and συνεκάλεσαν (12).
4. Give the third person singular of the present optative active of ὁρᾶτε (2); of the future indicative of εἶναι (3); the third person plural of the present indicative of ἴομεν (15); the nominative neuter plural of the aorist passive participle of δοκεῖ (3).
5. Inflect ἐγίγνετο (8) and ἐπελελοίπει (12) in the tense, mood, and voice in which each stands.
6. Account for the case of ἐπιτηδείων (2), τινός (5), and ὑστεραίᾳ (10).
7. Account for the mood of ἔχοιεν (9) and ἴομεν (15); the construction of συνελθόντων (1), δεομένους (3), and μέλειν (11). Account for the negative μή (10).

(SEE NEXT PAGE)



## δ) Translate into Greek:

Since the Athenians and the Spartans had ceased making war on each other, it was not difficult for Cyrus to obtain from Greece as many men as he wished. They would not have gone with him, however, if they had known what he had in mind, but he deceived them by saying that Tissaphernes was his enemy.

## PART II

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions below it:

(Hector is advancing upon the Greeks, who have been forced back to their camp. Ajax taunts him, and he replies.)

- Ἐκτωρ δ' ἡγεῖτο βροτολοιγῶ ἴσος Ἄρηι,  
 Πριαμίδης· πρόσθεν δ' ἔχεν ἀσπίδα πάντοσ' ἔισην,  
 ῥινοῖσιν<sup>1</sup> πυκινὴν, πολλὸς δ' ἐπέληλατο χαλκός·  
 805 ἀμφὶ δέ οἱ κροτάφοισι φαεινὴ σείετο πῆληξ.  
 πάντῃ δ' ἀμφὶ φάλαγγας ἐπειράτο προποδίζων,  
 εἴ πῶς οἱ εἴξειαν ὑπασπίδια<sup>2</sup> προβιβάντι·  
 ἀλλ' οὐ σύγχει θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν Ἀχαιῶν.  
 Αἴας δὲ πρῶτος προκαλέσσατο, μακρὰ βιβάζων<sup>3</sup>  
 810 "δαιμόνιε, σχεδὸν ἔλθέ· τί ἦ δειδίσσσαι αὐτῶς  
 Ἀργείους; οὐ τοί τι μάχης ἀδαήμονές εἰμεν,  
 ἀλλὰ Διὸς μάστιγι κακῇ ἐδάμημεν Ἀχαιοί.  
 ἦ θὴν ποῦ τοι θυμὸς ἐέλπεται ἐξαλαπάξειν  
 νῆας· ἄφαρ δέ τε χεῖρες ἀμύνειν εἰσὶ καὶ ἡμῖν.  
 815 ἦ κε πολὺ φθαίῃ ἐν ναιομένῃ πόλιν ὑμῇ  
 χερσὶν ὑφ' ἡμετέρῃσιν ἀλοῦσά τε περθομένη τε.  
 σοὶ δ' αὐτῷ φημι σχεδὸν ἔμμεναι, ὅππότε φεύγων  
 ἀρήσῃ Διὶ πατρὶ καὶ ἄλλοις ἀθανάτοισι  
 θάσσοντας ἱρήκων<sup>4</sup> ἔμμεναι καλλίτριχας ἵππους,  
 820 οἳ σε πόλινδ' οἴσουσι κοῖνοντες<sup>5</sup> πεδίοιο."  
 ὥς ἄρα οἱ εἰπόντι ἐπέπτατο δεξιὸς ὄρνις,  
 αἰετὸς<sup>6</sup> ὑψιπέτης· ἐπὶ δ' ἵαχε λαὸς Ἀχαιῶν  
 θάρσυνος οἰωνῷ. ὁ δ' ἀμείβετο φαίδιμος Ἐκτωρ·  
 "Αἴαν ἀμαρτοεπές, βουγάιε,<sup>7</sup> οἷον ἔειπες.  
 825 εἰ γὰρ ἐγὼν οὕτω γε Διὸς πάις αἰγίοχοιο  
 εἶην ἡματα πάντα, τέκοι δέ με πότνια Ἥρῃ,  
 τιοίμην δ' ὥς τίετ' Ἀθηναίη καὶ Ἀπόλλων,  
 ὥς νῦν ἡμέρῃ ἦδε κακὸν φέρει Ἀργείοισι."—*Iliad* xiii. 802–28.

<sup>1</sup> hides <sup>2</sup> behind his shield <sup>3</sup> = βιβάζ <sup>4</sup> falcons <sup>5</sup> cf. κοῖνις, κοῖνη <sup>6</sup> eagle <sup>7</sup> braggart

1. Give the Attic prose equivalents of ἔχεν (803), πολλός (804), and ἔμμεναι (817). Account for the case of μάχης (811), σοί (817), and ἱρήκων (819). Account for the mood of φθαίῃ (815), ἀρήσῃ (818), and εἶην (826). Write in full τίετ' (827). Give the derivation of ὑψιπέτης (822) and ἀμαρτοεπές (824).
2. Scan lines 802 and 827, marking quantities, division into feet, and chief metrical pauses.
3. Explain the allusion to the enmity of Zeus in 812.

# Comprehensive Examinations

## GREEK

Thursday, September 21

2:00-5:00 p.m.

Candidates who have not studied Homer should omit Part II.

### PART I

- a) Translate into English the following passage, and answer in order the questions below it:

(Croesus tells his captor, Cyrus, how he disregarded the advice of Apollo, "Know thyself.")

- "Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἀνεπαίσθητον ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀσσυρίου ἐφ' ὑμᾶς στρατεύεσθαι, εἰς πάντα κίνδυνον ἦλθον· ἐσώθην μέντοι οὐδὲν κακὸν λαβών. οὐκ αἰτιώμαι δὲ οὐδὲ τάδε τὸν θεόν. ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἔγνω ἑμαυτὸν μὴ ἱκανὸν ὑμῖν μάχεσθαι, ἀσφαλῶς σὺν τῷ θεῷ ἀπήλθον καὶ αὐτὸς καὶ οἱ σὺν ἐμοί. νῦν δ' αὖ πάλιν ὑπὸ τε πλούτου τοῦ παρόντος διαθρυπτόμενος<sup>1</sup> καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν δεομένων μου προστάτην<sup>2</sup> γενέσθαι καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν δώρων ὧν ἐδίδοσάν μοι καὶ ὑπ' ἀνθρώπων οἳ με κολακεύοντες<sup>3</sup> ἔλεγον ὡς εἰ ἐγὼ ἐθέλοιμι ἄρχειν, πάντες ἂν ἐμοὶ πείθοιντο καὶ μέγιστος ἂν εἴην ἀνθρώπων, ὑπὸ τοιούτων δὲ λόγων ἀναφυσώμενος,<sup>4</sup> ὡς εἶλοντό με πάντες οἱ κύκλῳ βασιλεῖς προστάτην τοῦ πολέμου, ὑπεδεξάμην τὴν στρατηγίαν ὡς ἱκανὸς ὧν μέγιστος γενέσθαι, ἀγνοῶν ἄρα ἑμαυτὸν ὅτι σοὶ ἀντιπολεμεῖν ἱκανὸς ὦμην εἶναι, πρῶτον μὲν ἐκ θεῶν γεγονότι, ἔπειτα δὲ διὰ βασιλέων πεφυκότι,<sup>5</sup> ἔπειτα δ' ἐκ παιδὸς ἀρετῇν ἀσκούντι<sup>6</sup> τῶν δ' ἐμῶν προγόνων ἀκούω τὸν πρῶτον βασιλεύσαντα ἅμα τε βασιλέα καὶ ἐλεύθερον γενέσθαι. ταῦτ' οὖν ἀγνοήσας δικαίως," ἔφη, "ἔχω τὴν δίκην. ἀλλὰ νῦν δὴ," ἔφη, "ὦ Κῦρε, γιγνώσκω μὲν ἑμαυτόν· σὺ δ'," ἔφη, "ἔτι δοκεῖς ἀληθεύειν τὸν Ἀπόλλω ὡς εὐδαίμων ἔσομαι γιγνώσκων ἑμαυτόν; σὲ δὲ ἐρωτῶ διὰ τοῦτο ὅτι ἄριστ' ἂν μοι δοκεῖς εἰκάσαι<sup>7</sup> τοῦτο ἐν τῷ παρόντι· καὶ γὰρ δύνασαι ποιῆσαι."—Xenophon, *Cyropaedia* vii. 2. 22-25.

<sup>1</sup> being corrupted <sup>2</sup> = ἄρχοντα <sup>3</sup> flattering <sup>4</sup> being puffed up <sup>5</sup> begotten of (διδά) <sup>6</sup> practising <sup>7</sup> conjecture, judge

1. Decline δώρων (6), παιδός (12), and, in all genders, τάδε (3) and γεγονότι (12).
2. Give the nominative singular, in all genders, of the positive and comparative of μέγιστος (10). Give the comparative of ἄριστ' (17).
3. Give the principal parts of ἀνεπαίσθητον (1), ἐσώθην (2), and εἶλοντο (9).
4. Give the third person plural of the present indicative active of ἐδίδοσαν (6); the third person singular of the present indicative middle of ὦμην (11); the present infinitive of ἔφη (16); the nominative singular masculine of the perfect active participle of λαβών (2).

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5. Inflect ἔγγων (3) and ἐδίδοσαν (6) in the tense, mood, and voice in which each stands.
6. Account for the case of ὑμῖν (3), ὧν (6), ἱκανός (11), and προγόνων (13).
7. Account for the construction of γενέσθαι in line 6, in line 10, and in line 14. Account for ἄν in line 17.

b) Translate into Greek:

The king sent a messenger to bid the Greeks to give up their arms, promising that he would make the country friendly to them, and would see to it that they had provisions. After calling the soldiers together, the generals asked them what was to be done, and they decided not to obey the king.

PART II

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions below it:

(Menelaus looks for Antilochus, wishing to send him to tell Achilles that Patroclus is dead.)

- Ὡς ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπέβη ξανθὸς Μενέλαος,  
πάντοσε παπταίνων ὥς τ' αἰετός,<sup>1</sup> ὃν ῥά τέ φασιν  
675 δξύτατον δέρκεσθαι ὑπουρανίων πετεηνῶν,  
ὃν τε καὶ ὑψόθ' ἐόντα πόδας ταχὺς οὐκ ἔλαθε πτώξ<sup>2</sup>  
θάμνω ὑπ' ἀμφικόμῳ<sup>3</sup> κατακείμενος, ἀλλὰ τ' ἐπ' αὐτῷ  
ἔσσυτο καὶ τέ μιν ὦκα λαβὼν ἐξείλετο θυμόν.  
ὥς τότε σοί, Μενέλαε διοτρεφές, ὅσσε φαιεῖν  
680 πάντοσε διενείσθην<sup>4</sup> πολέων κατὰ ἔθνος ἐταίρων,  
εἴ που Νέστορος υἱὸν ἔτι ζῶοντα ἴδοιτο.  
τὸν δὲ μάλ' αἰψ' ἐνόησε μάχης ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ πάσης  
θαρσύνονθ' ἐτάρους καὶ ἐποτρύνοντα μάχεσθαι.  
ἀγχοῦ δ' ἰστάμενος προσέφη ξανθὸς Μενέλαος·  
685 “Ἀντίλοχ', εἰ δ' ἄγε δεῦρο, διοτρεφές, ὄφρα πύθηαι  
λυγρῆς ἀγγελίης, ἥ μὴ ὠφέλλε γενέσθαι.  
ἦδη μὲν σε καὶ αὐτὸν δίομαι εἰσορόωντα  
γιγνώσκειν ὅτι πῆμα θεὸς Δαναοῖσι κυλινδεῖ,  
νίκη δὲ Τρώων πέφαιται<sup>5</sup> δ' ὠριστος Ἀχαιῶν  
690 Πάτροκλος, μεγάλη δὲ ποθὴ Δαναοῖσι τέτυκται.  
ἀλλὰ σύ γ' αἰψ' Ἀχιλλῇ, θεῶν ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν,  
εἰπεῖν, αἶ κε τάχιστα νέκυν ἐπὶ νῆα σαώσῃ  
γυμνόν· ἀτὰρ τά γε τεύχε' ἔχει κορυθαίολος Ἔκτωρ.”  
ὥς ἔφατ', Ἀντίλοχος δὲ κατέστυγε<sup>6</sup> μῦθον ἀκούσας.

<sup>1</sup> eagle <sup>2</sup> hare <sup>3</sup> leafy <sup>4</sup> turned <sup>5</sup> from φεν-, φα- <sup>6</sup> was horror-struck

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695 δὴν δέ μιν ἀφασίη ἐπέων λάβε, τὼ δέ οἱ ὅσσε  
 δακρυόφι πλησθεν, θαλερὴ δέ οἱ ἔσχετο φωνή.  
 ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὥς Μενελάου ἐφημοσύνης ἀμέλησε,  
 βῆ δὲ θέειν, τὰ δὲ τεύχε' ἀμύμονι δῶκεν ἐταίρω,  
 Λαοδοκῷ, ὅς οἱ σχεδὸν ἔστρεφε μώνυχας ἵππους.—*Iliad* xvii. 673-99.

1. Give the Attic prose equivalents of *τόν* (682), *πύθηναι* (685), *σαώση* (692), and *πλησθεν* (696). Account for the case of *ἀγγελίας* (686), *νίκη* (689), and *ἐφημοσύνης* (697). Account for the mood of *εἰπεῖν* and *σαώση* (692); the mood and tense of *ᾤφελλε* (686). Explain the derivation of *διοτρεφές* (679) and *κορυθαίολος* (693). Explain the form *ᾤριστος* (689).
2. Scan lines 676 and 681, marking quantities, division into feet, and chief metrical pauses.
3. Write a short account of Nestor, and the part which he plays in the books of the *Iliad* which you have read.

## Comprehensive Examination

## GREEK

Saturday, June 23

9 a.m.—12 m.

Candidates who have not studied Homer should omit Part II.

## PART I

a) Translate into English the following passage, and answer in order the questions below it:

(Thebes and Athens have taken up arms against Sparta; the Spartans recall King Agesilaus who has been fighting the Persians in Asia.)

Οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐπεὶ σαφῶς ᾔσθοντο τὰς μεγίστας πόλεις συνεστη-  
κίας<sup>1</sup> ἐπὶ πολέμῳ πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς, ἐν κινδύνῳ τε τὴν πόλιν ἐνόμισαν καὶ  
στρατεύειν ἀναγκαῖον ἡγήσαντο εἶναι. καὶ αὐτοὶ μὲν ταῦτα παρεσκευάζοντο,  
εὐθὺς δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀγησίλαον πέμπουσιν Ἐπικυδίδαν. ὁ δ' ἐπεὶ ἀφίκετο,  
5 τὰ τε ἄλλα διηγείτο<sup>2</sup> ὡς ἔχοι καὶ ὅτι ἡ πόλις ἐπιστελλοί<sup>3</sup> αὐτῷ βοηθεῖν ὡς  
τάχιστα τῇ πατρίδι. ὁ δὲ Ἀγησίλαος ἐπεὶ ἤκουσε, χαλεπῶς μὲν ἠνεγκεν,  
ἐνθυμούμενος καὶ οἷων τιμῶν καὶ οἷων ἐλπίδων ἀποστεροῖτο,<sup>4</sup> ὅμως δὲ συγκα-  
λέσας τοὺς συμμάχους ἐδήλωσε τὰ ὑπὸ τῆς πόλεως παραγγελλόμενα, καὶ  
εἶπεν ὅτι ἀναγκαῖον εἶη βοηθεῖν τῇ πατρίδι· ἐὰν μέντοι ἐκεῖνα<sup>5</sup> καλῶς  
10 γένηται, εὖ ἐπίστασθε, ἔφη, ὧ ἄνδρες σύμμαχοι, ὅτι οὐ μὴ ἐπιλάθωμαι<sup>6</sup>  
ὑμῶν, ἀλλὰ πάλιν παρέσομαι πράξων ὧν ὑμεῖς δεῖσθε. ἀκούσαντες δὲ ταῦτα  
πολλοὶ μὲν ἐδάκρυσαν, πάντες δ' ἐψηφίσαντο βοηθεῖν μετ' Ἀγησιλάου τῇ  
Λακεδαίμονι· εἰ δὲ καλῶς τάκεῖ γένοιτο, λαβόντες αὐτὸν πάλιν ἤκειν εἰς τὴν  
Ἀσίαν. καὶ οἱ μὲν δὴ συνεσκευάζοντο ὡς ἀκολουθήσοντες. ὁ δ' Ἀγησίλαος  
15 ἐν μὲν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ κατέλιπεν Εὐξενον ἀρμοστήν<sup>7</sup> καὶ φρουροὺς παρ' αὐτῷ οὐκ  
ἔλαττον τετρακισχιλίων, ἵνα δύναιτο διασφῆξιν τὰς πόλεις· αὐτὸς δὲ ὁρῶν  
ὅτι οἱ πολλοὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν μένειν ἐπεθύμουν μᾶλλον ἢ ἐφ' Ἑλλήνας  
στρατεύεσθαι, βουλόμενος ὡς βελτίστους καὶ ὡς πλείστους ἄγειν μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ,  
ἄθλα προῦθηκε ταῖς πόλεσιν, ἧτις ἄριστον στράτευμα πέμποι, καὶ τῶν  
20 μισθοφόρων τοῖς λοχαγοῖς, ὅστις εὐοπλότατον λόχον ἔχων συστρατεύοιτο καὶ  
ὀπλιτῶν καὶ τοξοτῶν καὶ πελταστῶν.—Xenophon, *Hellenica* iv. 2. 1-5.

<sup>1</sup> συνίσταται *conspire*. <sup>2</sup> *tell*. <sup>3</sup> *order*. <sup>4</sup> *deprive*. <sup>5</sup> = τὰ ἐκεῖ. <sup>6</sup> *forget*. <sup>7</sup> *hardest, military governor*.

1. Decline (singular and plural) πατρίδι (9), ὀπλιτῶν (21); and in all genders πάντες (12), ἔλαττον (16).
2. Give the nominative singular, in all genders, of the positive and comparative of βελτίστους (18). Give the comparative and superlative of καλῶς (9).
3. Give the principal parts of πέμπουσιν (4), παραγγελλόμενα (8), λαβόντες (13).

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4. Give the infinitive of ἀφίκετο (4) in the same tense; the third person plural of the present indicative active of ἐδήλωσε (8); the third person plural of the present indicative of παρέσομαι (11); the third person plural of the second aorist optative active of ὀρώω (16).
5. Inflect γένηται (10) and δύναιτο (16) in the tense, mood, and voice in which each stands.
6. Account for the case of τιμῶν (7), πατρίδι (9), ὦν (11), τετρακισχιλίων (16).
7. Account for the construction of εἶναι (3), ἐπιστέλλοι (5), πράξων (11), γένοιτο (13).

b) Translate into Greek:

When the horseman came to the city, he said to his friend, "If the enemy happen to come by sea, we must seize and burn their ships before they are able to disembark.<sup>1</sup>" He said also that he himself would gladly fight with the great king against Cyrus and his Greeks.

<sup>1</sup> ἀποβαλῶ.

## PART II

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions below it:

*(Achilles rejoices that he has slain Hector, but grieves for Patroclus.)*

τὸν καὶ τεθνηῶτα προσήδα δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς·

365 "τέθναθι· κῆρα δ' ἐγὼ τότε δέξομαι, ὅππότε κεν δὴ  
Ζεὺς ἐθέλῃ τελέσαι ἡδ' ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἅλλοι."

ἦ ῥα καὶ ἐκ νεκροῦ ἐρύσσατο χάλκεον ἔγχος,  
καὶ τό γ' ἀνευθεν ἔθηχ', ὃ δ' ἀπ' ὤμων τεύχε' ἐσύλα.<sup>1</sup>  
\* \* \* \* \*

τὸν δ' ἐπεὶ ἐξενάριξε<sup>1</sup> ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς,  
στὰς ἐν Ἀχαιοῖσιν ἔπεα πτερόεντ' ἀγόρευεν·  
"ὦ φίλοι, Ἀργείων ἡγήτορες ἡδὲ μέδοντες,  
ἐπεὶ δὴ τόνδ' ἄνδρα θεοὶ δαμάσασθαι ἔδωκαν,

380 ὃς κακὰ πόλλ' ἔρρεξεν, ὅσ' οὐ σύμπαντες οἱ ἅλλοι,  
εἰ δ' ἄγετ', ἀμφὶ πόλιν σὺν τεύχεσι πειρηθῶμεν,  
ὄφρα κ' ἔτι γινώμεν Τρώων νόον, ὃν τιν' ἔχουσιν,  
ἢ καταλείψουσιν πόλιν ἄκρην τοῦδε πεσόντος,  
ἦε μένειν μεμάασι καὶ Ἑκτορος οὐκέτ' ἑόντος.

385 ἀλλὰ τί ἦ μοι ταῦτα φίλος διελέξατο θυμός;  
κεῖται παρ νήεσσι νέκυσ ἄκλαυτος ἄθαπτος  
Πάτροκλος· τοῦ δ' οὐκ ἐπιλήσομαι,<sup>2</sup> ὅφρ' ἂν ἐγὼ γε  
ζωοῖσιν μετέω καὶ μοι φίλα γούνατ' ὀρώρῃ.<sup>3</sup>  
εἰ δὲ θανόντων περ καταλήθοντ'<sup>2</sup> εἰν Αἰίδαο,

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390 αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ καὶ κεῖθι φίλου μεμνήσοιμ' ἐταίρου.  
 νῦν δ' ἄγ' αἰείδοντες παιήονα, κοῦροι Ἀχαιῶν,  
 νηυσὶν ἔπι γλαφυρῇσι νεώμεθα, τόνδε δ' ἄγωμεν.  
 ἡράμεθα<sup>4</sup> μέγα κῦδος· ἐπέφνομεν<sup>5</sup> Ἑκτορα δῖον,  
 ᾧ Τρῶες κατὰ ἄστυ θεῶ ὥς εὐχετόωντο."<sup>6</sup>  
 ἦ ῥα καὶ Ἑκτορα δῖον αἰεκέα μῆδετο ἔργα.

—*Iliad* xxii. 364–68; 376–95.

συνάω, ἐξεναρίζω *strip*. <sup>2</sup> *forget*. <sup>3</sup> *move, stir*. <sup>4</sup> ἀρτυμαι *win*. <sup>5</sup> Cf. φόνος. <sup>6</sup> = ηὔχοντο.

1. Give the Attic prose equivalents of ὁππότε κεν (365), ἔπεα (377), νήεσσι (386), μετέω (388), Ἀίδαο (389). Account for the case of Ἀίδαο (389), θεῶ (394). Account for the mood of ἐθέλη (366), δαμάσασθαι (379), νεώμεθα (392); the tense of τέθναθι (365). Give the derivation of πετρώεντ' (377), ἡγήτορες (378). What kind of song is a "paean" (391)?
2. Scan lines 380 and 389, marking quantities, division into feet, and chief metrical pauses.
3. Sketch the character of Ulysses and of Achilles as you know them from the books of the *Iliad* which you have read.

## Comprehensive Examination

## GREEK

Thursday, September 20

2-5 p.m.

Candidates who have not studied Homer should omit Part II.

## PART I

- a) Translate into English the following passage, and answer in order the questions below it:

(The army of Agesilaus interrupts the Isthmian games and takes possession of Peiraeum.)

- Ἐκ δὲ τούτου Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀκούοντες τῶν φευγόντων ὅτι οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει πάντα μὲν τὰ βοσκήματα<sup>1</sup> ἔχοιεν καὶ σφύζοντο ἐν τῷ Πειραιῷ, πολλοὶ δὲ τρέφοντο αὐτόθεν, στρατεύουσι πάλιν εἰς τὴν Κόρινθον, Ἀγησίλαου καὶ τότε ἡγουμένου. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἦλθεν εἰς Ἴσθμόν· καὶ γὰρ ἦν ὁ μὴν ἐν ᾧ Ἴσθμια<sup>2</sup> γίγνεται, καὶ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι αὐτοῦ ἐτύγχανον τότε ποιούντες τὴν θυσίαν τῷ Ποσειδῶνι, ὡς Ἀργεὺς τῆς Κόρινθου ὄντος. ὡς δ' ἦσθοντο προσιώντα τὸν Ἀγησίλαον, καταλιπόντες καὶ τὰ τεθυμένα καὶ τὰ ἀριστοποιούμενα<sup>3</sup> μάλα σὺν πολλῷ φόβῳ ἀπεχώρουν εἰς τὸ ἄστυ<sup>4</sup> κατὰ τὴν ἐπὶ Κεγχρείας ὁδόν. ὁ μὲντοι Ἀγησίλαος ἐκείνους μὲν καίπερ ὀρών οὐκ ἔδωκε, κατασκηνήσας δὲ ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ αὐτὸς τε τῷ θεῷ ἔθυε καὶ περιέμενεν, ἕως οἱ φυγάδες τῶν Κορινθίων ἐποίησαν τῷ Ποσειδῶνι τὴν θυσίαν καὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα. ἐποίησαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ἀπελθόντος Ἀγησίλαου ἐξ ἀρχῆς<sup>5</sup> πάλιν Ἴσθμια. τῇ δὲ τετάρτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ὁ Ἀγησίλαος ἦγε πρὸς τὸ Πείραιον τὸ στράτευμα. ἰδὼν δὲ ὑπὸ πολλῶν φυλαττόμενον, ἀπεχώρησε μετ' ἄριστον πρὸς τὸ ἄστυ, ὡς προδιδομένης τῆς πόλεως. ὥστε οἱ Κορίνθιοι δέισαντες μὴ προδιδοῖτο ὑπὸ τινων ἢ πόλιν, μετεπέμψαντο τὸν Ἰφικράτην σὺν τοῖς πλείστοις τῶν πελταστῶν. αἰσθόμενος δὲ ὁ Ἀγησίλαος τῆς νυκτὸς παρεληλυθότας αὐτοῦς, ὑποστρέψας ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ εἰς τὸ Πείραιον ἦγε.—Xenophon, *Hellenica* iv. 5. 1-3.

<sup>1</sup> cattle. <sup>2</sup> the Isthmian games. <sup>3</sup> i.e., things prepared for breakfast. <sup>4</sup> = πόλις, i.e., Corinth. <sup>5</sup> as before, anew.

1. Decline (singular and plural) τούτου (1) in all genders; μὴν (4) and φυγάδες (10); the feminine of ἰδών (13).
2. Give the nominative singular in all genders of the comparative and superlative of πολλοί (2). Give the comparative and superlative of μάλα (7).
3. Give the principal parts of ἀκούοντες (1), ἐτύγχανον (5), ἦσθοντο (6).
4. Inflect ἀπεχώρουν (8) and μετεπέμψαντο (16) in the tense, voice, and mood in which they stand.
5. Give the present infinitive of προσιώντα (6); the nominative singular feminine of ὀρών (9); the aorist passive infinitive of ἦγε (13); the third person plural of the present indicative active of προδιδομένης (14).

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

6. What form of what verb is *παρεληλυθότας* (17)?
7. Explain the case of *τῶν φευγόντων* (1), *Ἄργους* (6), *πόλεως* (15), *νυκτός* (17).
8. Explain the mood of *ἔχοιεν* (2); the construction of *ὄρων* (9), *ἀπελθόντος* (12), *παρεληλυθότας* (17).

b) Translate into Greek:

1. Agesilaus did this in order to save the city.
2. For he wished all the soldiers to fight.
3. If he had not done it, many of the Greeks would have gone away.
4. Let us sacrifice to the gods, that we may not be conquered.
5. We shall not depart until the messengers appear.
6. If you should see the king, all the others would quickly hear.
7. Whenever he marched into that country, he took along Cyrus as a friend.

## PART II

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions below it:

*(The meeting of Achilles and Hector, and the rescue of the latter by Apollo.)*

- αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεύς
- ὥς εἶδ', ὥς ἀνέπαλτο,<sup>1</sup> καὶ εὐχόμενος ἔπος ἤυδα·
- 425 “ἔγγυς ἀνὴρ, ὃς ἐμόν γε μάλιστ’ ἐσεμάσσατο<sup>2</sup> θυμόν  
 ὃς μοι ἐταῖρον ἔπεφνε τετιμένον· οὐδ’ ἂν ἔτι δὴν  
 ἀλλήλους πτώσσοιμεν<sup>3</sup> ἀνὰ πτολέμοιο γεφύρας.”
- ἦ καὶ ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν προσεφώνεεν Ἑκτορα δῖον·  
 “ἄσπον ἴθ’, ὥς κεν θᾶσπον ὀλέθρου πείραθ’<sup>4</sup> ἵκηαι.”
- 430 τὸν δ’ οὐ ταρβήσας προσέφη κορυθαίολος Ἑκτωρ·  
 “Πηλεΐδη, μὴ δὴ μ’ ἐπέεσσί γε νηπύτιον<sup>5</sup> ὥς  
 ἔλπεο δειδίξεσθαι,<sup>6</sup> ἐπεὶ σάφα οἶδα καὶ αὐτὸς  
 ἡμὲν κερτομίας ἥδ’ αἵσυλα<sup>7</sup> μυθήσασθαι.  
 οἶδα δ’, ὅτι σὺ μὲν ἐσθλός, ἐγὼ δὲ σέθεν πολὺ χείρων·
- 435 ἀλλ’ ἦ τοι μὲν ταῦτα θεῶν ἐν γούνασι κείμεναι,  
 αἶψά σε χειρότερός περ ἔων ἀπὸ θυμὸν ἔλωμαι  
 δουρὶ βαλὼν, ἐπεὶ ἦ καὶ ἐμόν βέλος ὀξὺ πάροιθεν.”
- ἦ ῥα καὶ ἀμπεπαλὼν προΐει δόρυ· καὶ τό γ’ Ἀθήνη  
 πνοιῇ<sup>8</sup> Ἀχιλλῆος πάλιν ἔτραπε κυδαλίμοιο,
- 440 ἦκα μάλα ψύξασα·<sup>9</sup> τὸ δ’ αἶψ’ ἵκεθ’ Ἑκτορα δῖον,  
 αὐτοῦ δὲ προπάρουθε ποδῶν πέσεν. αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεύς  
 ἐμμεμαῶς ἐπόρουσε, κατακτάμεναι μενεαίνων,  
 σμερδαλέα ἰάχων· τὸν δ’ ἐξήρπαξεν Ἀπόλλων  
 ρεῖα μάλ’ ὥς τε θεός, ἐκάλυψε δ’ ἄρ’ ἥερι πολλῇ.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)



445 τρις μὲν ἔπειτ' ἐπόρουσε ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς  
 ἔγχει χαλκείῳ, τρις δ' ἡέρα τύψε βαθεῖαν.  
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ τὸ τέταρτον ἐπέσσυτο δαίμονι ἴσος,  
 δεινὰ δ' ὁμοκλήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·  
 "ἔξ αὖ νῦν ἔφυγες θάνατον, κύον· ἧ τέ τοι ἄγχι  
 450 ἦλθε κακόν." —*Iliad* xx. 423–50.

<sup>1</sup> leaped up. <sup>2</sup> touched to the quick. <sup>3</sup> flee from. <sup>4</sup> goal. <sup>5</sup> = νήπιον. <sup>6</sup> frighten. <sup>7</sup> evil.  
<sup>8</sup> breath. <sup>9</sup> ψύχω breathe.

1. Give the Attic prose equivalents of *ποτόλεμοιο* (427), *σέθεν* (434), *αἶ κέ* (436), and *τό* (438). Account for the case of *μοι* (426), *Ἀχιλλῆος* (439), and *Ἑκτορα* (440). Account for the mood of *πτώσσοιμεν* (427), *ἴκηαι* (429), and *μυθήσασθαι* (433). Give the derivation of *ποδάρκης* (445) and *ὁμοκλήσας* (448). Explain the use of *δ'* (448).
2. Scan lines 426 and 436, marking quantities, division into feet, and chief metrical pauses.
3. Tell what you can about the armor of the Homeric warrior.

# Comprehensive Examination

## GREEK

Saturday, June 22

9 a.m.—12 m.

Candidates who have not studied Homer should omit Part II.

### PART I

Translate into English the following passage, and answer in order the questions below it:

- a) [*Xenophon announces the practice of his army in regard to provisions: if a market is provided, they buy; if not, they are compelled to seize what they need.*]

Πρὸς ταῦτα ἀναστὰς Ξενοφῶν ὑπὲρ τῶν στρατιωτῶν εἶπεν· “Ἡμεῖς δέ, ὦ ἄνδρες Σινωπεῖς, ἤκομεν ἀγαπῶντες<sup>1</sup> ὅτι τὰ σώματα διεσώσαμεθα καὶ τὰ ὅπλα· οὐ γὰρ ἦν δυνατόν ἅμα τε χρήματα ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν καὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις μάχεσθαι. καὶ νῦν ἐπεὶ εἰς τὰς Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις ἤλθομεν, ἐν  
5 Τραπεζοῦντι μὲν, παρῆρχον γὰρ ἡμῖν ἀγροῖαν, ὠνούμενοι εἶχομεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, καὶ ἀνθ’ ὧν ἐτίμησαν ἡμᾶς καὶ ξένια ἔδωκαν τῇ στρατιᾷ, ἀντετιμῶμεν αὐτούς, καὶ εἰ τις αὐτοῖς φίλος ἦν τῶν βαρβάρων, τούτων ἀπειχόμεθα· τοὺς δὲ πολεμίους αὐτῶν ἐφ’ οὓς αὐτοὶ ἡγοῖντο κακῶς ἐποιούμεν ὅσον ἐδυνάμεθα. ἐρωτᾶτε δὲ αὐτοὺς ὁποῖων τινῶν ἡμῶν ἔτυχον·<sup>2</sup> πάρεισι γὰρ ἐνθάδε οὓς ἡμῖν  
10 ἡγεμόνας διὰ φιλίαν ἢ πόλιν συνέπεμψεν. ὅποι δ’ ἂν ἐλθόντες ἀγορὰν μὴ ἔχωμεν, ἂν τε εἰς βάρβαρον γῆν ἂν τε εἰς Ἑλληνίδα, οὐχ ὕβρει<sup>3</sup> ἀλλὰ ἀνάγκῃ λαμβάνομεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. καὶ Καρδοῦχους καὶ Χαλδαίους, καί περ βασιλέως οὐχ ὑπηκόους ὄντας, ὅμως, καὶ μάλα φοβερούς ὄντας, πολεμίους ἐκτησάμεθα διὰ τὸ ἀνάγκην εἶναι λαμβάνειν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, ἐπεὶ ἀγορὰν οὐ παρῆρχον.  
15 Μάκρωνας δὲ καί περ βαρβάρους ὄντας, ἐπεὶ ἀγορὰν οἷαν ἐδύναντο παρῆρχον, φίλους τε ἐνομίζομεν εἶναι καὶ βία οὐδὲν ἐλαμβάνομεν τῶν ἐκείνων. Κοτυωρίτας δέ, οὓς ὑμετέρους φατέ εἶναι, εἴ τι αὐτῶν εἰλήφαμεν, αὐτοὶ αἵτιοι εἰσιν· οὐ γὰρ ὥς φίλοι προσεφέροντο<sup>4</sup> ἡμῖν, ἀλλὰ κλείσαντες<sup>5</sup> τὰς πύλας οὔτε εἴσω ἐδέχοντο οὔτε ἔξω ἀγορὰν ἔπεμπον.”—Xenophon, *Anabasis* v. 5. 13–19.

<sup>1</sup> satisfied.    <sup>2</sup> found.    <sup>3</sup> wantonness.    <sup>4</sup> behave.    <sup>5</sup> shut.

- b) 1. Decline in the singular σώματα (2), πόλεις (4); in the plural ἡμᾶς (6), ὄντας (13) (all genders).  
2. Give one comparative and one superlative of κακῶς (8); compare φοβερούς (13).  
3. Where are the following forms found and from what verbs: ἀναστὰς (1), ἤλθομεν (4), εἶχομεν (5), ἡγοῖντο (8), ἐρωτᾶτε (9), ἐκτησάμεθα (13)?  
4. How does ἀναστὰς (1) differ in meaning from ἀναστήσας?

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

5. Write the principal parts of ἀναστάς (1), ἡλθομεν (4), συνέπεμψεν (10).
  6. Give the synopsis of ἡλθομεν (4) in the tense in which it stands, and inflect the subjunctive and optative of this tense.
  7. Give English words derived from πόλις (4), φίλος (7), δύναμαι (8).  
From what Greek words are the following derived: *panoply*, *syllable*, *hegemony*?
  8. Account for the case of ὅσον (8), ἐκείνων (16); account for the mood of ἡγοῦντο (8), ἔχωμεν (11), εἶναι (14).
  9. How does οἶαν (15) differ in meaning from ὅσην?
- c) Translate into Greek:
1. He replied that he would gladly aid the Greeks.
  2. I know that the king's men have conquered.
  3. If all were present, we should have a greater army.
  4. Give the men both shields and spears, that they may fight against the enemy.

## PART II

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions below it:

- a) [*Hector exchanges his own armor for that of Achilles, which has been taken from the body of Patroclus.*]

- ὥς εἰπὼν Τρῳέσσιν ἐκέλετο μακρὸν αὔσας·  
 “Τρῶες καὶ Λύκιοι καὶ Δάρδανοι ἀγχιμαχηταί,  
 185 ἀνέρες ἔστε, φίλοι, μνήσασθε δὲ θούριδος<sup>1</sup> ἀλκῆς,  
 ὄφρ’ ἂν ἐγὼν Ἀχιλλῆος ἀμύμονος ἔντεα δύω  
 καλά, τὰ Πατρόκλοιο βίην ἐνάριξα κατακτάς.”  
 ὥς ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπέβη κορυθαίολος Ἔκτωρ  
 δῆϊον ἐκ πολέμοιο, θέων δ’ ἐκίχανεν ἐταίρους  
 190 ὦκα μάλ’, οὐ πω τῆλε, ποσὶ κραιπνοῖσι μετασπών,<sup>2</sup>  
 οἳ προτὶ ἄστρ’ φέρον κλυτὰ τεύχεα Πηλεΐδης.  
 στὰς δ’ ἀπάνευθε μάχης πολυδακρύου ἔντε’ ἄμειβεν·  
 ἦ τοι ὁ μὲν τὰ δῶκε φέρειν προτὶ Ἴλιον ἱρὴν  
 Τρῳσὶ φιλοπτολέμοισιν, ὁ δ’ ἄμβροτα τεύχεα δύνεν  
 195 Πηλεΐδῃ Ἀχιλλῆος, ἃ οἱ θεοὶ Οὐρανίῳ  
 πατρὶ φίλῳ ἔπορον· ὁ δ’ ἄρα ᾧ παιδὶ ὅπασσεν<sup>3</sup>  
 γηράς·<sup>4</sup> ἀλλ’ οὐχ υἱὸς ἐν ἔντεσι πατρὸς ἐγῆρα.  
 τὸν δ’ ὥς οὖν ἀπάνευθεν ἶδεν νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς  
 τεύχεσι Πηλεΐδαο κορυσσόμενον θείοιο,



- 200 κινήσας ῥα κάρη προτὶ δὲν μυθήσατο θυμόν·  
 “ ἄ δείλ', οὐδέ τί τοι θάνατος καταθύμιός<sup>5</sup> ἐστίν,  
 δς δὴ τοι σχεδὸν εἶσι, σὺ δ' ἄμβροτα τεύχεα δύνεις  
 ἀνδρὸς ἀριστῆος, τόν τε τρομέουσι καὶ ἄλλοι.  
 τοῦ δὲ ἐταῖρον ἔπεφνες ἐνθάδ<sup>6</sup> τε κρατερόν τε,  
 205 τεύχεα δ' οὐ κατὰ κόσμον ἀπὸ κρατός τε καὶ ὤμων  
 εἶλεν· ἀτάρ τοι νῦν γε μέγα κράτος ἐγγυαλίξω  
 τῶν ποιῶν, ὃ τοι οὐ τι μάχης ἐκνοστήσαντι  
 δέξεται Ἀνδρομάχη κλυτὰ τεύχεα Πηλεΐωνος.”

—*Iliad* xvii. 183–208.

<sup>1</sup> impetuous. <sup>2</sup> following. <sup>3</sup> gave. <sup>4</sup> participle of γηράσκω; cf. γῆρας. <sup>5</sup> in your thoughts.  
<sup>6</sup> gentle.

- b) 1. Where are these forms found: ἀνέρες (185), τεύχεα (191), θείω (199), εἶλεν (206)? Account for the case of ἀλκῆς (185), βίην (187), τεύχεσι (199). Account for the mood of δύνω (186), and φέρειν (193). What is the meaning of τόν in 198 and in 203? Give the derivation of κορυθαίολος (188) and νεφεληγερέτα (198).
2. Scan lines 193 and 195, marking quantities, division into feet, and chief metrical pauses. Why is α in τὰ (193) not elided?
- c) What part does Patroclus play in the story of the *Iliad*? What is an epic poem?

# Comprehensive Examination

## GREEK

Thursday, September 19

2-5 p.m.

Candidates who have not studied Homer should omit Part II.

### PART I

Translate into English the following passage, and answer in order the questions below it:

a) [*How Tissaphernes by his perjury won the gratitude of Agesilaus.*]

- Ἐν τοίνυν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ ἥδε πρώτη πρᾶξις ἐγένετο. Τισσαφέρνης μὲν ὤμοσεν Ἀγησιλάῳ, εἰ στείσαιο ἕως ἔλθοιεν οὓς πέμψειε πρὸς βασιλέα ἀγγέλους, διαπράξεσθαι αὐτῷ ἀφεθῆναι<sup>1</sup> αὐτονόμους τὰς ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ πόλεις Ἑλληνίδας, Ἀγησίλαος δὲ ἀντώμοσε σπονδάς ἄξειν ἀδόλως, ὀρισάμενος<sup>2</sup> τῆς
- 5 πρᾶξεως τρεῖς μῆνας. ὁ μὲν δὴ Τισσαφέρνης ἃ ὤμοσεν εὐθὺς ἐψεύσατο· ἀντὶ γὰρ τοῦ εἰρήνην πράττειν στράτευμα πολὺ παρὰ βασιλέως πρὸς ᾧ πρόσθεν εἶχε μετεπέμπετο. Ἀγησίλαος δὲ καίπερ αἰσθόμενος ταῦτα ὅμως ἐνέμεινε ταῖς σπονδαῖς. ἐμοὶ οὖν τοῦτο πρῶτον καλὸν δοκεῖ διαπράξασθαι ὅτι Τισσαφέρνην μὲν ἐμφανίσας<sup>3</sup> ἐπίορκον ἄπιστον πᾶσιν ἐποίησεν, ἐαυτὸν
- 10 δ' ἀντεπιδείξας πρῶτον μὲν ὅρκους ἐμπεδοῦντα,<sup>4</sup> ἔπειτα συνθήκας μὴ ψευδόμενον, πάντας ἐποίησε καὶ Ἕλληνας καὶ βαρβάρους θαρροῦντας συντίθεσθαι ἐαυτῷ, εἴ τι βούλοιο. ἐπεὶ δὲ μέγα φρονήσας<sup>5</sup> ὁ Τισσαφέρνης ἐπὶ τῷ καταβάντι στρατεύματι προεῖπεν Ἀγησιλάῳ πόλεμον, εἰ μὴ ἀπιοὶ ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας, οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι σύμμαχοι καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων οἱ παρόντες μάλα ἀχθεσθέντες φανεροὶ
- 15 ἐγένοντο, νομίζοντες μέiona τὴν παροῦσαν δύναμιν Ἀγησιλάῳ τῆς βασιλέως παρασκευῆς εἶναι. Ἀγησίλαος δὲ μάλα φαιδρῶ<sup>6</sup> τῷ προσώπῳ ἀπαγγεῖλαι τῷ Τισσαφέρνῃ τοὺς πρέσβεις ἐκέλευσεν ὥς πολλὴν χάριν αὐτῷ ἔχειν ὅτι ἐπιორκήσας αὐτὸς μὲν πολεμίους τοὺς θεοὺς ἐκτέησατο, τοῖς δ' Ἕλλησι συμμάχους ἐποίησεν.—Xenophon, *Agesilaus* i. 10-13.

<sup>1</sup>from ἀφίημι. <sup>2</sup>setting as a limit. <sup>3</sup>cf. φαίνω. <sup>4</sup>abide by. <sup>5</sup>μέγα φρονήσας = presumptuous.

<sup>6</sup>cheerful.

- b) 1. Where are the following forms found and from what verbs: πέμψειε (2), αἰσθόμενος (7), ἀχθεσθέντες (14), παροῦσαν (15), ἀπαγγεῖλαι (16)?
2. Explain the mood of πράττειν (6), εἶναι (16), ἔχει (17); explain the use of the participles αἰσθόμενος (7), παρόντες (14), ἀχθεσθέντες (14).
3. Account for the case of αὐτῷ (3), σπονδαῖς (8), δύναμιν (15), βασιλέως (15), παρασκευῆς (16).

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

4. Show from the component parts the literal meaning of *αὐτονόμους* (3), *ἀδόλως* (4), *ἐπίορκον* (9). From what Greek words are the following derived: *strategy*, *pseudonym*, *practical*?
5. Decline *πρᾶξις* (1) in the singular; *ἐμοί* (8) in the singular and plural; *πάντας* (11) in the plural (all genders).
6. Compare *πολύ* (6), *μάλα* (16), *πολεμίους* (18).
7. Give the principal parts of *ἐγένετο* (1), *πράττειν* (6), *ἀπαγγεῖλαι* (16).
8. Write the synopsis of *διαπράξασθαι* (8) in the voice and tense in which it stands, and inflect the indicative and subjunctive of this voice and tense.

c) Translate into Greek:

1. This general fled before the troops began to fight.
2. If you leave our country, we shall become your allies.
3. The king would give him a greater army if he should ask for it.
4. I swear that I will be your friend.
5. I asked my father why it was better to remain in the city.
6. They sent messengers in order that they might report what had happened.
7. He will reply that the gods love the man who fights well.

## PART II

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions below it:

a) [*Thetis learns from Achilles of the death of Patroclus.*]

- “τέκνον, τί κλαίεις; τί δέ σε φρένας ἔκετο πένθος;  
 ἔξαιδα, μὴ κεύθε. τὰ μὲν δὴ τοι τετέλεστα  
 75 ἐκ Διός, ὥς ἄρα δὴ πρὶν γ' εὖχεο χεῖρας ἀνασχών,  
 πάντας ἐπὶ πρύμνησιν ἀλήμεναι<sup>1</sup> υἱας Ἀχαιῶν  
 σεῦ ἐπιδεινομένους, παθέειν τ' ἀεκήλια<sup>2</sup> ἔργα.”
- τὴν δὲ βαρὺ στενάχων προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·  
 “μῆτερ ἐμή, τὰ μὲν ἄρ μοι Ὀλύμπιος ἐξετέλεσεν·  
 80 ἀλλὰ τί μοι τῶν ἥδος, ἐπεὶ φίλος ὦλεθ' ἐταῖρος  
 Πάτροκλος, τὸν ἐγὼ περὶ πάντων τῶν ἐταίρων,  
 ἴσον ἐμῇ κεφαλῇ· τὸν ἀπώλεσα, τεύχεα δ' Ἔκτωρ  
 δηρώσας ἀπέδυσσε πελώρια, θαῦμα ἰδέσθαι,  
 καλὰ· τὰ μὲν Πηλῆι θεοὶ δόσαν ἀγλαὰ δῶρα.  
 86 αἶθ' ὄφελος σὺ μὲν αἶθι μετ' ἀθανάτης ἀλῆισιν  
 ναίειν, Πηλεὺς δὲ θνητὴν ἀγαγέσθαι ἄκοιτιν.  
 νῦν δ', ἵνα καὶ σοὶ πένθος ἐνὶ φρεσὶ μυρίον εἴη  
 παιδὸς ἀποφθιμένοιο, τὸν οὐχ ὑποδέξεται αὖτις

(SEE NEXT PAGE)



- 90 οἴκαδε νοστήσαντ', ἐπεὶ οὐδ' ἐμὲ θυμὸς ἄνωγεν  
ζῶειν οὐδ' ἄνδρεςσι μετέμμεναι, αἶ κε μὴ Ἔκτωρ  
πρῶτος ἐμῷ ὑπὸ δουρὶ τυπείῃ<sup>3</sup> ἀπὸ θυμὸν ὀλέσση,  
Πατρόκλου δ' ἔλωρα<sup>4</sup> Μενoitιάδεω ἀποτίσῃ.”  
τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε Θέτις κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσα·
- 95 “ὠκύμορος δὴ μοι, τέκος, ἔσσειαι, οἷ' ἀγορεύεις·  
αὐτίκα γάρ τοι ἔπειτα μεθ' Ἔκτορα πότμος ἐτοῖμος.”  
τὴν δὲ μέγ' ὀχθήσας προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·  
“αὐτίκα τεθναίην, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἄρ' ἔμελλον ἐταίρῳ  
κτεινομένῳ ἐπαμῦναι·
- 114 νῦν δ' εἴμ', ὄφρα φίλης κεφαλῆς ὀλετῆρα κιχείω  
Ἔκτορα· κῆρα δ' ἐγὼ τότε δέξομαι, ὅππότε κεν δῇ  
Ζεὺς ἐθέλῃ τελέσαι ἧδ' ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι.”

—*Iliad* xviii. 73–99; 114–116.

<sup>1</sup> be pent in.    <sup>2</sup> disastrous.    <sup>3</sup> smitten.    <sup>4</sup> slaughter.

- b) 1. Where are these forms found: εὔχεο (75), ἀλίσσιν (86), μετέμμεναι (91), ἔσσειαι (95)? Account for the case of Πηλεὺς (87), παιδός (89). Account for the mood of ὀλέσση (92), τεθναίην (98), κιχείω (114). Give the derivation of the name Ἔκτωρ (82), of ὠκύμορος (95).
2. Scan lines 91 and 92, marking quantities, division into feet, and chief metrical pauses.
- c) What part does Thetis play in the story of the *Iliad*? What are some of the characteristics of the Homeric style?

# Comprehensive Examination

## GREEK

Saturday, June 21

9 a.m.—12 m.

Candidates who have not studied Homer should omit Part II.

Candidates offering Greek Cp3 must take Parts I and II. Those omitting Part II can receive credit only for Greek Cp2.

Candidates wishing to be examined only in the sight reading of Homer should take Part II.

### PART I

a) Translate the following passage:

[Cyrus is warned in a dream that the end of his life is near. He prepares for death.]

- Οὕτω δὲ μάλα δὴ πρεσβύτης ὢν ὁ Κῦρος ἀφικνεῖται εἰς Πέρσας. καὶ ὁ μὲν πατὴρ καὶ ἡ μήτηρ πάλαι δὴ, ὥσπερ εἰκός, ἐτετελευτήκεσαν αὐτῷ· ὁ δὲ Κῦρος ἔθυσε τὰ νομιζόμενα ἱερὰ καὶ τὰ δῶρα πᾶσι διέδωκεν ὥσπερ εἰώθει.<sup>1</sup> κοιμηθεὶς<sup>2</sup> δ' ἐν τῷ βασιλείῳ ὄναρ εἶδε τοιόνδε. ἔδοξεν αὐτῷ προσελθὼν κρείττων τις ἢ κατὰ ἄνθρωπον εἶπεν· “Συσκευάζου, ὦ Κῦρε· ἥδη γὰρ εἰς θεοὺς ἄπει.” τοῦτο δὲ ἰδὼν τὸ ὄναρ ἐξηγέρθη<sup>3</sup> καὶ ἐδόκει εἰδέναι ὅτι τοῦ βίου ἡ τελευτὴ παρείη. εὐθὺς οὖν λαβὼν ἱερεῖα ἔθνε Δίί τε πατρῶν καὶ Ἑλῖν καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς ἐπὶ τῶν ἁκρῶν, ὡς Πέρσαι θύουσιν, ᾧδε ἐπευχόμενος· “Ζεῦ πατρῶν καὶ Ἥλιε καὶ πάντες θεοί, δέχεσθε τάδε τὰ ἱερὰ· αἰτοῦμαι δ' ὑμᾶς δοῦναι καὶ νῦν παισὶ μὲν καὶ γυναικὶ καὶ φίλοις καὶ πατρίδι εὐδαιμονίαν, ἐμοὶ δὲ οἷόν περ αἰῶνα<sup>4</sup> δεδῶκατε, τοιαύτην καὶ τελευτὴν δοῦναι.” ὁ μὲν δὴ τοιαῦτα ποιήσας καὶ οἴκαδε ἐλθὼν ἔδοξε ἡδέως ἀναπαύσεσθαι καὶ κατεκλίνη.<sup>5</sup> ἐπεὶ δὲ ὦρα ἦν, οἱ τεταγμένοι προσιόντες λούσασθαι<sup>6</sup> αὐτὸν ἐκέλευον. ὁ δ' ἔλεγεν ὅτι ἡδέως ἀναπαύοιτο. οἱ δ' αὖτεταγμένοι, ἐπεὶ ὦρα ἦν, δειπνον παρετίθεσαν· τῷ δὲ ἡ ψυχὴ σίτον μὲν οὐ προσίετο,<sup>7</sup> διψῆν<sup>8</sup> δ' ἐδόκει, καὶ ἔπιεν ἡδέως. ὥς δὲ καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ συνέβαινον αὐτῷ ταῦτα καὶ τῇ τρίτῃ, ἐκάλεσε τοὺς παῖδας· οἱ δ' ἔτυχον συνηκολουθηκότες αὐτῷ καὶ ὄντες ἐν Πέρσαις· ἐκάλεσε δὲ καὶ τοὺς φίλους καὶ τὰς Περσῶν ἀρχάς.<sup>9</sup> παρόντων δὲ πάντων ἤρχετο τοιοῦδε λόγου.
- 20 “Παῖδες ἐμοὶ καὶ πάντες οἱ παρόντες φίλοι, ἐμοὶ μὲν τοῦ βίου τὸ τέλος ἥδη πάρεστιν· ἐκ πολλῶν τοῦτο σαφῶς γιγνώσκω· ὑμᾶς δὲ χρή, ὅταν τελευτήσω, ὡς περὶ εὐδαιμόνος ἐμοῦ καὶ λέγειν καὶ ποιεῖν πάντα.”—Xenophon, *Cyropaedia* viii. 7. 1-6.

<sup>1</sup> pluperfect with force of imperfect, from ἔθω=be accustomed.

<sup>2</sup> going to sleep.

<sup>3</sup> from ἐξεγείρω=awaken.

<sup>4</sup> life.

<sup>5</sup> lay down.

<sup>6</sup> bathe.

<sup>7</sup> desired.

<sup>8</sup> present infinitive of διψάω=be thirsty.

<sup>9</sup> equivalent to τοὺς ἄρχοντας.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

b) Answer in order the following questions on the preceding passage:

1. Decline Πέρσας (l. 1), μήτηρ (l. 2); the singular of παῖς (l. 10), τέλος (l. 20), and (in all genders) πολλῶν (l. 21).
2. Compare πολλῶν (l. 21) and ἡδέως (l. 12).
3. Inflect the imperfect middle of αἰτοῦμαι (l. 10).
4. Locate the following forms: κοιμηθεῖς (l. 4), κατεκλίνη (l. 13).
5. Give the principal parts of ἀφικνέεται (l. 1), ἔδοξεν (l. 4), ἐκάλεσε (l. 17).
6. Give a synopsis of εἶδε (l. 4) in the third person plural in the tense in which it stands.
7. Give English words derived from πρεσβύτης (l. 1), βίου (l. 20), ψυχῇ (l. 15).  
From what Greek words are the following derived: *monarchy*, *prophylactic*, *caustic*, *antagonistic*?
8. Account for the case of αὐτῷ (l. 2), τῷ δέ (l. 15), αὐτῷ (l. 17).
9. Explain the syntax of παρείη (l. 7), δοῦναι (l. 10), ὄντες (l. 18), τελευτήσω (l. 21).

c) Translate into Greek:

1. Cyrus wished to sacrifice to the gods who had given him a happy life.
2. If he had not thought that his end was near, he would not have called his friends.
3. What would you do if you should have such a dream?
4. Cyrus told his sons that, when he was dead, they ought to consider him happy.

## PART II

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions that follow it:

a) [*The boy Lycaon has begged for his life, but Achilles, reminding him of Patroclus' death and his own imminent doom, slays him.*]

Ὡς ἄρα μιν Πριάμοιο προσήνδα φαίδιμος υἱὸς  
 λισσόμενος ἐπέεσσιν, ἀμείλικτον<sup>1</sup> δ' ὅπ' ἄκουσεν·  
 “νήπιε, μή μοι ἄποινα πιφαύσκεο<sup>2</sup> μηδ' ἀγόρευε·  
 100 πρὶν μὲν γὰρ Πάτροκλον ἐπισπεῖν αἰσιμον<sup>3</sup> ἡμαρ,  
 τόφρα τί μοι πεφιδέσθαι<sup>4</sup> ἐνὶ φρεσὶ φίλτερον ἦεν  
 Τρώων, καὶ πολλοὺς ζωοὺς ἔλον ἡδὲ πέρασσα.<sup>5</sup>  
 νῦν δ' οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅς τις θάνατον φύγη, ὃν κε θεὸς γε  
 Ἰλίου προπάρειθεν ἐμῆς ἐν χερσὶ βάλησιν,

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)



- 105 καὶ πάντων Τρώων, περί δ' αὖ Πριάμοιό γε παίδων.  
ἀλλά, φίλος, θάνε καὶ σύ· τί ἡ ὀλοφύρεαι<sup>6</sup> οὕτως;  
κάτθανε καὶ Πάτροκλος, ὃ περ σέο πολλὸν ἀμείνων.  
οὐχ ὀράας, οἶος καὶ ἐγὼ καλὸς τε μέγας τε;  
πατὴρ δ' εἴμ' ἀγαθοῖο, θεὰ δέ με γείνατο μήτηρ.
- 110 ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τοι καὶ ἐμοὶ θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα κραταιή·  
ἔσσεται ἡ ἡὺς ἡ δείλη ἡ μέσον ἡμαρ,  
ὁππότε τις καὶ ἐμεῖο Ἄρη ἐκ θυμὸν ἔλγεται,  
ἡ ὃ γε δουρὶ βαλὼν ἡ ἀπὸ νευρῆφιν<sup>7</sup> οἶστω.<sup>1</sup>
- Ἦς φάτο, τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ λυτο γούνατα καὶ φίλον ἦτορ·
- 115 ἔγχος μὲν ῥ' ἀφέηκεν, ὃ δ' ἔξετο χεῖρε πετάσσας  
ἀμφοτέρας. Ἀχιλεὺς δὲ ἐρυσσάμενος ξίφος ὀξὺ  
τύψε κατὰ κληῖδα<sup>8</sup> παρ' αὐχένα, πᾶν δέ οἱ εἶσω  
δῦ ξίφος ἄμφηκες<sup>9</sup>. ὃ δ' ἄρα πρηνὴς ἐπὶ γαίῃ  
κεῖτο ταθεῖς, ἐκ δ' αἷμα μέλαν ῥέε, δεῦε δὲ γαῖαν.
- 120 τὸν δ' Ἀχιλεὺς ποταμόνδε λαβὼν ποδὸς ἤκε φέρεσθαι,  
καὶ οἱ ἐπενχόμενος ἔπεα πτερόεντ' ἀγόρευεν·  
“ἐνταυθοῖ νῦν κείσο μετ' ἰχθύσιν.”

—*Iliad* xxi. 97–122.

<sup>1</sup> implacable.    <sup>2</sup> offer.    <sup>3</sup> fated.    <sup>4</sup> to spare.    <sup>5</sup> sold.    <sup>6</sup> lament.    <sup>7</sup> bow string.  
<sup>8</sup> collar-bone.    <sup>9</sup> two-edged.

- δ) 1. Where are these forms found: ἐπέεσσιν (l. 98), ἔλον (l. 102), ἐμῆς (l. 104), ἐμεῖο (l. 112)? Account for the case of Τρώων (l. 102), σέο (l. 107), δουρὶ (l. 113). Account for the mood of ἐπισπείν (l. 100), βάλησιν (l. 104). Comment on the force of ἐπὶ (l. 110); on -δε in ποταμόνδε (l. 120). Give the derivation of πτερόεντ' (l. 121).
2. Scan lines 110–112 inclusive, marking quantities, division into feet, and chief metrical pauses. Explain the quantity of the first καὶ in line 110.
3. At about what period does tradition place the Trojan War? Describe the type of government pictured by the Homeric poems. Name the meter and dialect of the poems, and compare, in general, the style and manner of composition with that of the Aeneid.

## GREEK

Thursday, September 18

2-5 p.m.

Candidates who have not studied Homer should omit Part II.

## PART I

Translate into English the following passage, and answer in order the questions below it:

- a) [The battle at Piraeus between the supporters of the oligarchy and the exiled democrats. Thrasybulus, leader of the latter, addresses his troops.]

Ἄλλ', ὦ ἄνδρες, οὕτω χρή ποιεῖν ὅπως ἕκαστός τις ἑαυτῷ συνείσεται<sup>1</sup> τῆς νίκης αἰτιώτατος ὢν. αὕτη γὰρ ἡμῖν, ἂν θεὸς θέλῃ, νῦν ἀποδώσει καὶ πατρίδα καὶ οἴκους καὶ ἐλευθερίαν καὶ τιμὰς καὶ παῖδας, οἷς εἰσὶ, καὶ γυναῖκας. ὦ μακάριοι δῆτα, οἱ ἂν ἡμῶν νικήσαντες ἐπιδώσει τὴν πασῶν  
 5 ἡδίστην ἡμέραν. εὐδαίμων δὲ καὶ ἂν τις ἀποθάνῃ· μνημείου<sup>2</sup> γὰρ οὐδεὶς οὕτω πλούσιος ὢν καλοῦ τεύχεται. ἐξάρξω μὲν οὖν ἐγὼ ἡνίκ' ἂν καιρὸς ᾗ παιᾶνα· ὅταν δὲ τὸν Ἐννάλιον παρακαλέσωμεν, τότε πάντες ὁμοθυμαδὸν<sup>3</sup> ἂνθ' ὧν ὑβρίσθημεν<sup>4</sup> τιμωρώμεθα τοὺς ἄνδρας.

- Ταῦτα δ' εἰπὼν καὶ μεταστραφεὶς πρὸς τοὺς ἐναντίους ἡσυχίαν εἶχε·  
 10 καὶ γὰρ ὁ μάντις παρήγγελλεν αὐτοῖς μὴ πρότερον ἐπιτίθεσθαι, πρὶν τῶν σφετέρων ἢ πέσοι τις ἢ τρωθείη· ἐπειδὴ μέντοι τοῦτο γένηται, ἡγησόμεθα μὲν, ἔφη, ἡμεῖς, νίκη δ' ὑμῖν ἔσται ἐπομένοις, ἐμοὶ μέντοι θάνατος, ὥς γέ μοι δοκεῖ. καὶ οὐκ ἐψεύσατο, ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ἀνέλαβον τὰ ὅπλα, αὐτὸς μὲν ὥσπερ ὑπὸ μοίρας<sup>5</sup> τινὸς ἀγόμενος ἐκπηδήσας πρῶτος, ἐμπεσὼν τοῖς πολεμίοις ἀποθνήσκει, καὶ τέθαιπται<sup>6</sup> ἐν τῇ διαβάσει τοῦ Κηφισοῦ· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἐνίκων καὶ κατεδίωξαν μέχρι τοῦ ὁμαλοῦ.<sup>7</sup> ἀπέθανον δ' ἐνταῦθα τῶν μὲν  
 15 τριάκοντα Κριτίας τε καὶ Ἰππόμαχος. τῶν δὲ ἐν Πειραιεὶ δέκα ἀρχόντων Χαρμίδης ὁ Γλαύκωνος, τῶν δ' ἄλλων περὶ ἑβδομήκοντα. καὶ τὰ μὲν ὅπλα ἔλαβον, τοὺς δὲ χιτῶνας<sup>8</sup> οὐδενὸς τῶν πολιτῶν ἐσκήλευσαν.<sup>8</sup> ἐπεὶ δὲ τοῦτο  
 20 ἐγένετο καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους ἀπέδιδον, προσιώντες ἀλλήλοις πολλοὶ διελέγοντο.—Xenophon *Hellenica* ii. 4. 17-19.

<sup>1</sup> will be conscious.<sup>2</sup> monument.<sup>3</sup> with one accord.<sup>4</sup> from ὑβρίζω=treat with insult.<sup>5</sup> fate.<sup>6</sup> Cf. τάφος.<sup>7</sup> level ground.<sup>8</sup> from σκυλεύω=strip.

- b) 1. Decline in the singular ἄνδρες (line 1), εὐδαίμων (all genders) (l. 5); in the plural (all genders) εἰπὼν (l. 9). Give the genitive plural of ἡμέραν (l. 5), μάντις (l. 10), the dative plural of χιτῶνας (l. 19).

2. Give the positive and comparative of αἰτιώτατος (l. 2), ἡδίστην (l. 5).

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

3. State where the following forms are made and from what verbs: ἐπίδωσι (l. 4), παρακαλέσωμεν (l. 7), μεταστραφεῖς (l. 9), τέθραπται (l. 15). Account for the difference in tense between ἐνίκων and κατεδίωξαν (l. 16); between ἐγένετο and ἀπεδίδοσαν (l. 20).
  4. Give the principal parts of ἀποδώσει (l. 2), τεύχεται (l. 6), παρήγγελεν (l. 10).
  5. Inflect in the tense, mood, and voice in which they stand ἐνίκων (l. 16), ἀπεδίδοσαν (l. 20). Give a synopsis of κατεδίωξαν (l. 16) in the tense, voice, person, and number in which it stands. Give also the infinitive and participle.
  6. Account for the case of μνημείου (l. 5), ὑμῖν (l. 12), πολεμίους (l. 14); for the mood of ἀποθάνη (l. 5), πέσοι (l. 11). Explain the grammatical construction of ὦν (l. 2), ὦν (l. 6). What relation is expressed by the latter?
  7. Give English words derived from οἶκος (l. 3), γένηται (l. 11), πρῶτος (l. 14). From what Greek words are the following derived: *ephemeral*, *orthopedic*, *periscope*, *epitaph*?
  8. Who was Enyalios?
- c) Translate into Greek:
1. That night the Greeks reached a river two hundred feet wide.
  2. They thought that the enemy would try to prevent them from crossing.
  3. Most of the soldiers wished to attack the enemy at once.
  4. For they were afraid that the barbarians would fall upon them during the day.
  5. However they promised not to advance until they were ordered.
  6. If they had crossed the river, they would have conquered before those in front were drawn up for battle.

## PART II

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions below it:

- a) [*In a combat between Achilles and Aeneas, Achilles has already pierced his opponent's shield.*]

αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς

ἔμμεμαῶς ἐπόρουσεν, ἐρυσσάμενος ξίφος ὀξύ,  
 285 σμερδαλέα ἰάχων· ὁ δὲ χερμάδιον<sup>1</sup> λάβε χειρὶ  
 Αἰνείας, μέγα ἔργον, ὃ οὐ δύο γ' ἄνδρε φέροιεν,  
 οἷοι νῦν βροτοὶ εἰς· ὁ δὲ μιν ῥέα πάλλε καὶ οἶος.  
 ἔνθα κεν Αἰνείας μὲν ἐπεσσύμενον βάλε πέτρῳ  
 ἧ κόρυθ' ἧε σάκος, τό οἱ ἤρκεσε λύγρον ὄλεθρον,

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)



- 290 τὸν δέ κε Πηλεΐδης σχεδὸν<sup>2</sup> ἄορι<sup>3</sup> θυμὸν ἀπηύρα,<sup>4</sup>  
 εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὁξὺ νόησε Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων.  
 αὐτίκα δ' ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖς μετὰ μῦθον ἔειπεν·  
 “ὦ πόποι, ἦ μοι ἄχος μεγαλήτορος Αἰνείας,  
 ὃς τάχα Πηλεΐωνι δαμείς 'Αἰδὸσδε κάτεισιν,  
 295 πειθόμενος μύθοισιν 'Απόλλωνος ἐκάτοιο,  
 νήπιος, οὐδέ τί οἱ χραισμήσει λύγρον ὄλεθρον.  
 ἀλλὰ τί ἦ νῦν οὗτος ἀναίτιος ἄλγεα πάσχει,  
 μὰψ' ἔνεκ' ἀλλοτρίων ἀχέων, κεχαρισμένα δ' αἰεὶ  
 δῶρα θεοῖσι δίδωσι, τοῖ οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἔχουσιν;  
 300 ἀλλ' ἄγεθ' ἡμεῖς πέρ μιν ὑπέκ θανάτου ἀγάγωμεν,  
 μή πως καὶ Κρονίδης κεχολώσεται, αἶ κεν 'Αχιλλεὺς  
 τόνδε κατακτείνῃ· μόριμον δέ οἱ ἔστ' ἀλέασθαι,<sup>5</sup>  
 ὄφρα μὴ ἄσπερμος<sup>6</sup> γενεὴ καὶ ἄφαντος ὄληται  
 Δαρδάνου, ὃν Κρονίδης περὶ πάντων φίλατο παίδων,  
 305 οἱ ἔθεν ἐξεγένοντο γυναικῶν τε θνητῶν.  
 ἦδη γὰρ Πριάμου γενεὴν ἤχθηρε Κρονίων·  
 νῦν δὲ δὴ Αἰνείας βίη Τρώεσσιν ἀνάξει  
 καὶ παίδων παῖδες, τοί κεν μετόπισθε γένωνται.”  
 Τὸν δ' ἡμέμβετ' ἔπειτα βοῶπις πότνια Ἥρῃ·  
 310 “ἐνοσίγαι', αὐτὸς σὺ μετὰ φρεσὶ σῇσι νόησον  
 Αἰνείαν, ἣ κέν μιν ἐρύσσειαι ἦ κεν ἐάσεις.”

—*Iliad* xx. 283–311.

<sup>1</sup> i.e., πέτρον.    <sup>2</sup> in close combat.    <sup>3</sup> sword.    <sup>4</sup> from ἀπαυράω = take away.    <sup>5</sup> to avoid.  
<sup>6</sup> without seed.

- δ) 1. Locate the following forms: βάλε (l. 288), 'Αἰδὸσδε (l. 294), ἔθεν (l. 305), Αἰνείας (l. 307). Account for the case of τὸν (l. 290), Τρώεσσιν (l. 307). Account for the mood of γένωνται (l. 308), φέροιεν (l. 286). How would the last mentioned be expressed in Attic prose? If ὅσοι were substituted for οἱοι (l. 287), how would the meaning be altered? Give the derivation of νήπιος (l. 296), ἄφαντος (l. 303).
2. Scan lines 293–295 inclusive, indicating quantities, division into feet, and chief metrical pauses. Account for the quantity here of the final syllable of 'Απόλλωνος (l. 295).
3. Tell what you can of the time of composition and of the authorship of the *Iliad*.

# Comprehensive Examination

## GREEK

Saturday, June 26

9 a.m.—12 m.

Candidates who have not studied Homer should omit Part II.

Candidates offering Greek Cp3 must take Parts I and II. Those omitting Part II can receive credit only for Greek Cp2.

Candidates wishing to be examined only in the sight reading of Homer should take Part II.

### PART I

a) Translate the following passage:

[On the death of her husband, Mania is appointed Satrap of Aeolis.]

- Ἡ δὲ Αἰολίς ἀρχὴ ἦν μὲν Φαρναβάζου, ἐσατράπευε δ' αὐτῷ ταύτης τῆς χώρας, ἕως μὲν ἕξη, Ζήνις Δαρδανεύς· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐκεῖνος ἀπέθανε, παρασκευαζομένου τοῦ Φαρναβάζου ἄλλω δοῦναι τὴν σατραπείαν, Μανία ἢ τοῦ Ζήνιος γυνή, Δαρδανίς καὶ αὐτή, δῶρα λαβοῦσα ὥστε καὶ
- 5 αὐτῷ Φαρναβάζῳ δοῦναι καὶ τοῖς δυναμένοις μάλιστα παρὰ Φαρναβάζῳ, ἐπορεύετο. ἔλθουσα δ' εἰς λόγους εἶπεν· “ὦ Φαρνάβαζε, ὁ ἀνὴρ σοι ὁ ἐμὸς καὶ τᾶλλα φίλος ἦν καὶ τοὺς φόρους<sup>1</sup> ἀπεδίδου ὥστε σὺ ἐπαινῶν αὐτὸν ἐτίμας. ἦν οὖν ἐγὼ σοι μηδὲν χεῖρον ἐκείνου ὑπηρετῶ,<sup>2</sup> τί σε δεῖ ἄλλον σατράπην καθιστάναι; ἦν δέ τί σοι μὴ ἀρέσκω,<sup>3</sup> ἐπὶ σοι δῆπον
- 10 ἔσται ἀφελομένῳ ἐμὲ ἄλλω δοῦναι τὴν ἀρχήν.” ἀκούσας ταῦτα ὁ Φαρνάβαζος ἔγνω δεῖν τὴν γυναῖκα σατραπεύειν. ἢ δ' ἐπεὶ κυρία<sup>4</sup> τῆς χώρας ἐγένετο, τοὺς τε φόρους οὐδὲν ἥττον τὰνδρὸς ἀπεδίδου, καὶ πρὸς τοῦτοις, ὁπότε ἀφικνοῖτο πρὸς Φαρνάβαζον, αἰεὶ ἦγε δῶρα αὐτῷ, καὶ ὁπότε ἐκεῖνος εἰς τὴν χώραν καταβαίνει, πολὺ πάντων τῶν ὑπάρχων κάλλιστα καὶ ἥδιστα
- 15 ἐδέχετο αὐτόν, καὶ ὥς τε παρέλαβε πόλεις διεφύλαττεν αὐτῷ καὶ τῶν οὐχ ὑπηκόων προσέλαβεν ἐπιθαλαττιδίας Λάρισάν τε καὶ Ἀμαξιτὸν καὶ Κολωνάς, ξενικῷ μὲν Ἑλληνικῷ προσβαλοῦσα τοῖς τείχεσιν, αὐτὴ δὲ ἐφ' ἄρμα-μάξης θεωμένη· ὃν δ' ἐπαινέσειε, τοῦτ' αὖ δῶρα ἀμέμπτως<sup>5</sup> ἐδίδου, ὥστε λαμπρότατα τὸ ξενικὸν κατεσκευάσατο. συνεστρατεύετο δὲ τῷ Φαρναβάζῳ
- 20 καὶ ὁπότε εἰς Μυσσοὺς ἢ Πισίδας ἐμβάλοι, ὅτι τὴν βασιλέως χώραν κακου-ροῦσιν. ὥστε καὶ ἀντετίμα αὐτὴν μεγαλοπρεπῶς ὁ Φαρνάβαζος καὶ σύμβουλον ἔστιν ὅτε<sup>6</sup> παρεκάλει.—Xenophon, *Hellenica* iii. 1. 10–13.

<sup>1</sup> taxes.

<sup>2</sup> serve.

<sup>3</sup> please.

<sup>4</sup> = ἐγκρατής.

<sup>5</sup> (without blame) generously.

<sup>6</sup> ἔστιν ὅτε = ἐνίοτε.

b) Answer in order the following questions on the preceding passage:

1. Decline γυνή (l. 4) and ἀνὴρ (l. 6) entire; decline the singular of δῶρα (l. 4), πόλεις (l. 15), and, in all genders, ἐλθοῦσα (l. 6).
2. Compare μάλιστα (l. 5), χεῖρον (l. 8), and ἥδιστα (l. 14).
3. Inflect the present middle indicative of δυναμένοις (l. 5), and ἀφικνοῖτο (l. 13).
4. Locate the following forms: ἀπέθανε (l. 2), λαβοῦσα (l. 4), ἀφελομένῳ (l. 10), ἐπαινέσειε (l. 18).
5. Give the principal parts of ἀκούσας (l. 10), καταβαίνει (l. 14), ἐμβάλοι (l. 20).
6. Give a synopsis of λαβοῦσα (l. 4) in the third person singular in the tense in which it stands.
7. Account for the accents of ἦν δέ τί σοι (l. 9).
8. Give at least one English word derived from the root of θεωμένη (l. 18), λαμπρότατα (l. 19). From what Greek words are the following derived: *program*, *diagnosis*, *pathetic*, *paralysis*?
9. What is the force of the preposition in παρέλαβε (l. 15), προσέλαβεν (l. 16), προσβαλοῦσα (l. 17)?
10. Account for the case of αὐτῷ (l. 1), ἀνδρός (l. 12), ὑπάρχων (l. 14), τέλχεσιν (l. 17).
11. Account for the mood of δοῦναι (l. 5), δοῦναι (l. 10), ἀφικνοῖτο (l. 13), and explain the use of the participles δυναμένοις (l. 5) and ἀφελομένῳ (l. 10).

c) Translate into Greek:

1. If Mania gives the king many such gifts, he will make her satrap.
2. Do you think that Cyrus would appoint a woman ruler?
3. She took care that her husband should be a friend to all the citizens.
4. She always goes with the king in order to be present when he praises the army.

## PART II

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions that follow it:

a) [*Antenor proposes to return Helen. Paris makes a counter proposal.*]

345 Τρώων αὐτ' ἀγορὴ γένητ' Ἰλίου ἐν πόλει ἄκρῃ,  
 δεινὴ, τετρηχυῖα,<sup>1</sup> παρὰ Πριάμοιο θύρῃσιν.  
 τοῖσιν δ' Ἀντήνωρ πεπνυμένος<sup>2</sup> ἦρχ' ἀγορεύειν·  
 "Κέκλυτέ μεν, Τρῶες καὶ Δάρδανοι ἧδ' ἐπίκουροι,  
 ὅφρ' εἴπω τά με θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι κελεύει.



- 350 δεῦτ' ἄγετ', Ἀργείην Ἑλένην καὶ κτήμαθ' ἅμ' αὐτῇ  
 δώομεν Ἀτρεΐδῃσιν ἄγειν· νῦν δ' ὄρκια πιστὰ  
 ψευσάμενοι μαχόμεσθα· τῷ οὐ νύ τι κέρδιον<sup>3</sup> ἡμῖν.”
- 354 Ἦτοι ὃ γ' ὥς εἰπὼν κατ' ἄρ' ἔξετο. τοῖσι δ' ἀνέστη
- 355 δῖος Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἑλένης πόσις ἠκυόμοιο,  
 ὃς μιν ἀμειβόμενος ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·  
 “Ἀντήνορ, σὺ μὲν οὐκέτ' ἐμοὶ φίλα ταῦτ' ἀγορεύεις·  
 οἶσθα καὶ ἄλλον μῦθον ἀμείνονα τοῦδε νοῆσαι.  
 εἰ δ' ἔτεδν δὴ τοῦτον ἀπὸ σπουδῆς ἀγορεύεις,
- 360 ἐξ ἅρα δὴ τοι ἔπειτα θεοὶ φρένας ὤλεσαν αὐτοί.  
 αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ Τρώεσσι μεθ' ἵπποδάμοις ἀγορεύσω·  
 ἀντικρὺ<sup>4</sup> δ' ἀπόφῃμι, γυναῖκα μὲν οὐκ ἀποδώσω·  
 κτήματα δ', ὅσσ' ἀγόμεν ἐξ Ἀργεος ἡμέτερον δῶ,  
 πάντ' ἐθέλω δόμεναι, καὶ ἔτ' οἴκοθεν ἄλλ' ἐπιθειναι.”
- 365 Ἦτοι ὃ γ' ὥς εἰπὼν κατ' ἄρ' ἔξετο. τοῖσι δ' ἀνέστη  
 Δαρδανίδης Πρίαμος, θεόφιν μῆστωρ<sup>5</sup> ἀτάλαντος,  
 ὃ σφιν εὐφρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν·  
 “Κέκλυτέ μευ, Τρῶες καὶ Δάρδανοι ἡδ' ἐπικούροι,  
 ὄφρ' εἴπω τὰ με θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι κελεύει.
- 370 νῦν μὲν δόρπον ἔλεσθε κατὰ πτόλιν, ὥς τὸ πάρος περ,  
 372 ἡῶθεν δ' Ἰδαῖος ἴτω κοίλας ἐπὶ νῆας,  
 εἰπέμεν Ἀτρεΐδης, Ἀγαμέμνονι καὶ Μενελάῳ,  
 μῦθον Ἀλεξάνδροιο, τοῦ εἵνεκα νέϊκος ὄρωρεν.”

—*Iliad* vii. 345–374.

<sup>1</sup> confused.    <sup>2</sup> wise.    <sup>3</sup> κέρδιον = βέλτιον.    <sup>4</sup> outright.    <sup>5</sup> counselor.

- b) 1. Give the Attic form and account for the mood of: δώομεν (l. 351), εἰπέμεν (l. 373). Account for the case of τοῖσιν (l. 347), μεν (l. 348), τῷ (l. 352), τοῦδε (l. 358), δῶ (l. 363). Give the derivation of ἵπποδάμοις (l. 361), Ἀλέξανδρος (l. 355).
2. Scan lines 355, 356, and 358, indicating quantities, division into feet, ictus, and metrical pauses. Account for the quantity of the last syllables in ἀμειβόμενος and ἔπεα in 356; for the quantity of καὶ in 358.
- c) Explain from your knowledge of the story the allusions in νῦν δ' ὄρκια πιστὰ ψευσάμενοι μαχόμεσθα (ll. 351, 352). What more do you know of Antenor?

## GREEK

Thursday, September 23

2-5 p.m.

Candidates who have not studied Homer should omit Part II.

## PART I

Translate into English the following passage, and answer in order the questions below it:

- a) [*In order to promote her designs for obtaining dominion in Greece, Thebes had persuaded the king of Persia to dictate terms to the Greeks.*)]

Ὡς δὲ οἱ Θηβαῖοι συνεκάλεσαν ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων ἀπασῶν ἀκουσομένους τῆς παρὰ βασιλέως ἐπιστολῆς, καὶ ὁ Πέρσης ὁ φέρων τὰ γράμματα δείξας τὴν βασιλέως σφραγίδα<sup>1</sup> ἀνέγνω τὰ γεγραμμένα, οἱ μὲν Θηβαῖοι ὁμνῦναι ταῦτα ἐκέλευον βασιλεῖ καὶ ἑαυτοῖς τοὺς βουλομένους φίλους  
 5 εἶναι, οἱ δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων ἀπεκρίναντο ὅτι οὐκ ὁμούμενοι ἀλλ' ἀκουσόμενοι πεμφθείσαν· εἰ δέ τι ὅρκων δέονται, πρὸς τὰς πόλεις πέμπειν ἐκέλευον. ὁ μὲντοι Ἀρκὰς Λυκομήδης καὶ τοῦτο ἔλεγεν, ὅτι οὐδὲ τὸν σύλλογον ἐν Θήβαις δέοι εἶναι, ἀλλ' ἔνθα ἂν ᾗ ὁ πόλεμος. χαλεπαινόντων δ' αὐτῷ τῶν Θηβαίων καὶ λεγόντων ὥς διαφθείροι τὸ συμμαχικόν, οὐδ' εἰς τὸ  
 10 συνέδριον<sup>2</sup> ἤθελε καθίζειν, ἀλλ' ἀπὼν ὥχeto, καὶ μετ' αὐτοῦ πάντες οἱ ἐξ Ἀρκαδίας πρέσβεις. ὥς δ' ἐν Θήβαις οὐκ ἠθέλησαν οἱ συνελθόντες ὁμόσαι, ἔπεμπον οἱ Θηβαῖοι πρέσβεις ἐπὶ τὰς πόλεις, ὁμνῦναι κελεύοντες ποιήσιν κατὰ τὰ βασιλέως γράμματα, νομίζοντες ὁκνήσειν μίαν ἐκάστην τῶν πόλεων ἀπεχθάνεσθαι<sup>3</sup> ἅμα ἑαυτοῖς τε καὶ βασιλεῖ. ἐπεὶ μὲντοι εἰς  
 15 Κόρινθον πρῶτον αὐτῶν ἀφικομένων ὑπέστησαν<sup>4</sup> οἱ Κορίνθιοι, καὶ ἀπεκρίναντο ὅτι οὐδὲν δέονται πρὸς βασιλέα κοινῶν ὅρκων, ἐπηκολούθησαν καὶ ἄλλαι πόλεις κατὰ ταῦτα ἀποκρινόμενοι. καὶ αὕτη μὲν ἡ Πελοπίδου καὶ τῶν Θηβαίων τῆς ἀρχῆς περιβολῇ<sup>5</sup> οὕτω διελύθη.

—Xenophon, *Hellenica* vii. 1. 39-40.

<sup>1</sup> seal.    <sup>2</sup> council.    <sup>3</sup> to be at enmity.    <sup>4</sup> stood their ground.    <sup>5</sup> aim.

- b) 1. Decline in the singular γράμματα (line 2), in the plural σφραγίδα (l. 3). Give, in all genders, the nominative and genitive singular of ταῦτα (l. 4), συνελθόντες (l. 11). Decline μίαν (l. 13) throughout.
2. State where the following forms are made and from what verbs: ἀνέγνω (l. 3), γεγραμμένα (l. 3), ὑπέστησαν (l. 15).
3. Inflect the future optative middle of ἀπεκρίναντο (l. 5); the imperfect indicative active of ὑπέστησαν (l. 15).

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

4. Give a synopsis of *συνεκάλεσαν* (l. 1), *διελύθη* (l. 18), in the tense, voice, person, and number in which each stands. Give also, in the same tense and voice, the infinitives and the nominative singular (all genders) of the participles.
  5. Give the principal parts of *ἀκουσομένους* (l. 1), *δείξας* (l. 3), *ἀφικομένων* (l. 15).
  6. Account for the case of *ἐπιστολῆς* (l. 2), *ὄρκων* (l. 6), *σύλλογον* (l. 7), *αὐτῶν* (l. 15).
  7. Account for the mood of *πεμφθείησαν* (l. 6), *δέονται* (l. 6), *ἦ* (l. 8). Explain the use of the tense of *ἀκουσομένους* (l. 1), *ὀκνήσειν* (l. 13).
  8. Give one English word derived from each of the following: *γράμματα* (l. 2), *ἀκουσόμενοι* (l. 5), *ἀρχῆς* (l. 18). From what Greek words are the following derived: *hippodrome*, *panorama*, *paradox*?
- c) Translate into Greek:
1. What happened that day when the deputies arrived?
  2. If they had seen the king's seal, they would not have done this.
  3. For whoever reads this letter will be a friend to the king.
  4. The Arcadians went home to deliberate about the oaths.
  5. If Pelopidas should attempt to gain the power, the Corinthians would follow his example.
  6. Take care that your oaths to the Persians do not prevent you from fighting.
  7. Whenever he wished to accomplish anything, he wrote a letter.

## PART II

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions below it:

a) [*In a conversation with Nestor and other chieftains, Agamemnon gives way to discouragement.*]

- 27 Νέστορι δὲ ξύμβληντο διοτρεφέες βασιλῆες  
 πὰρ νηῶν ἀνιόντες, ὅσοι βεβλήατο χαλκῷ,  
 29 Τυδεΐδης Ὀδυσσεύς τε καὶ Ἀτρεΐδης Ἀγαμέμνων.  
 . . . . .  
 41 τὸν καὶ φωνήσας προσέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων·  
 “ὦ Νέστορ Νηληιάδη, μέγα κῦδος Ἀχαιῶν,  
 τίπτε λιπὼν πόλεμον φθισήνορα δεῦρ’ ἀφικάνεις;  
 δαΐδω, μὴ δὴ μοι τελέσῃ ἔπος ὄβριμος Ἐκτωρ,



- 45 ὥς ποτ' ἐπηπείλησεν ἐνὶ Τρώεσσ' ἀγορεύων,  
μὴ πρὶν παρ νηῶν προτὶ Ἴλιον ἀπονέεσθαι,  
πρὶν πυρὶ νῆας ἐνιπρῆσαι, κτείνει δὲ καὶ αὐτοὺς.  
κείνος τῶς ἀγόρευε· τὰ δὴ νῦν πάντα τελεῖται.  
ὦ πόποι, ἣ ῥα καὶ ἄλλοι ἐκκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοὶ  
50 ἐν θυμῷ βάλλονται ἐμοὶ χόλον, ὥς περ Ἀχιλλεύς,  
οὐδ' ἐθέλουσι μάχεσθαι ἐπὶ πρύμνῃσι νέεσσιν.”  
τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα Γερῆνιος ἱππότης Νέστωρ·  
“ἣ δὴ ταῦτά γ' ἐτοῖμα τετεύχεται, οὐδέ κεν ἄλλως  
Zeὺς ὑψιβρεμέτης αὐτὸς παρατεκτῆναιτο.<sup>1</sup>  
55 τεῖχος μὲν γὰρ δὴ κατερήριπεν,<sup>2</sup> ᾧ ἐπέπιθμεν  
ἄρρηκτον νηῶν τε καὶ αὐτῶν εἴλαρ<sup>3</sup> ἔσεσθαι·  
οἱ δ' ἐπὶ νηυσὶ θοῇσι μάχην ἀλίσστοι<sup>4</sup> ἔχουσι  
νωλεμές·<sup>5</sup> οὐδ' ἂν ἔτι γνοίης, μάλα περ σκοπιάζων,  
ὅπποτέρωθεν Ἀχαιοὶ ὀρινόμενοι κλονέονται,<sup>6</sup>  
60 ὥς ἐπιμῖξ κτείνονται, αὐτὴ δ' οὐρανὸν ἵκει.  
ἡμεῖς δὲ φραζώμεθ' ὅπως ἔσται τάδε ἔργα,  
εἴ τι νόος ῥέξει· πόλεμον δ' οὐκ ἄμμε κελεύω  
δύμεναι· οὐ γάρ πως βεβλημένον ἔστι μάχεσθαι.”

—*Iliad* xiv. 27–29; 41–63.

<sup>1</sup> from *παρά*, *contrary to*, and *τεκταίνομαι*, *build*.    <sup>2</sup> *has fallen*.    <sup>3</sup> *defense*.    <sup>4</sup> *incessant*.  
<sup>5</sup> *continually*.    <sup>6</sup> from *κλονέω*, *to drive in confusion*.

- b) 1. Where are the following forms made: *βεβλήατο* (l. 28), *ἄμμε* (l. 62), *δύμεναι* (l. 63)? Account for the case of *Νέστορι* (l. 27), *ἐμοὶ* (l. 50), *νηῶν* (l. 56). Account for the mood of *τελέση* (l. 44), *ἐνιπρῆσαι* (l. 47), *παρατεκτῆναιτο* (l. 54). Give the derivation of *διοτρεφέες* (l. 27), *φθισήγορα* (l. 43). Comment on the order in line 47.
2. Scan lines 53–55 inclusive, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus, and metrical pauses.
3. State briefly who were the persons named in lines 27–29, and mention some prominent characteristic of each.



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